

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1910.

PRICE TWO CENTS

NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Building Will Be Erected in Seymour This Year.

The trustees of the Seymour Public Schools have decided to build a new modern high school building, upon the grounds where the Shields Building now stands. It is believed that the new building can be completed in time for the opening of school in the latter part of September. It has been known for some time that the old building was no longer suitable for school purposes and the action of the school board in regard to the new building meets with the hearty approval of the public.

While the plans for the new building have not been definitely made, the board has decided in a general way how the building shall be erected. Several architects have already had a number of conferences with the board and the contract for the building will probably be let in May. The building will be a two story structure, and modern in every respect. A large basement will be made which will contain apartments which will be later fitted as gymnasium, physical science, laboratory and manual training departments.

As the Shields building was constructed with the idea of combining the high school and several of the grades in the same building, it became a question as to how the grades would be disposed of when a new building was erected. This matter has been before the board, and as it is not possible to build two buildings at the time they determined to construct another combination school. The building, however, will be erected so that it can be used entirely for high school purposes, should the high school department ever become so large that it should require the whole building.

The board has decided that there shall be an assembly or study room in the high school apartment which may be used as a lecture room. This hall will have a seating capacity of about three hundred, and will be convenient for the public as a lecture room. The building will be fire-proof so far as practicable, and the ventilation will be of the most improved system.

The Shields building was erected in 1869 and was opened for the admission of children in 1870. This building, although regarded as commodious, when erected was soon inadequate for the demands and a large addition was added five years later. When the Shields building was erected it was regarded as one of the best schools buildings in Indiana, but after forty years service it is no longer suitable and it is imperative that a new building be erected.

The school trustees, W. J. Durham, B. F. Schneek and Leroy Miller, and the superintendent J. A. Link, desire to have all arrangements completed so that the work of construction of the building can begin immediately upon the adjournment of school in the spring. It is believed that the structure can be completed in less than four months which would delay the opening of school only a short time in the fall. It is their intention to let the contract in sufficient time so that the contractors can have their materials on the ground ready for building, and the work of tearing down the old building can begin as soon as school is dismissed.

The city is fortunate in having such a favorable location for the new building. The school grounds cover a complete block which affords amply

room for the play grounds for the grade pupils.

The building will be a great improvement to the city and will be beneficial in maintaining the public school system of Seymour in the high rank, where it has been placed by prominent educators.

DIED.

JACKSON.—Will W. Jackson, son of T. M. Jackson of this city, died suddenly of apoplexy early this morning at his home in Springfield, Ohio. A message announcing his death was received this forenoon by Samuel V. Jackson who then called Springfield by long distance telephone and learned that his brother had been enjoying unusually good health this winter and that his death was sudden and entirely unexpected. Mr. T. M. Jackson, Miss Katherine B. Jackson and Samuel V. Jackson left on No. 2 this afternoon. The remains will be brought here for burial later this week.

Will Jackson was 37 years of age and spent his boyhood days in this city where he has a host of friends. He took up the jewelry trade when he was a boy and became a very proficient jeweler. He had been engaged in that business in Springfield, Ohio, since 1894 except one year that was in business here with his father. He was married at Springfield a few years ago and his wife survives him.

Arrangements for the funeral will be announced later.

THOMPSON.—Mrs. Frances Thompson, wife of John R. Thompson, died Thursday morning, January 13, 1910, at four o'clock at their home on S. O'Brien street in this city, after an extended illness with lung trouble. Age 48 years. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss. The remains will be taken to Austin Friday for interment.

Forest Experimental Station.

In Indiana not more than 15 per cent of the original timber supply remains. The question naturally arises where are we to get our timber supply 50 years hence. No doubt we follow the example of most European countries and plant forest trees. The State of Indiana was wise enough to see this and nine years ago created a Board of Forestry and has since bought 2,000 acres of land in Clark County upon which to try to grow the different kind of forest trees. This 2000 acre tract is known as the Forest Experimental Station and is located about 19 mile North of Louisville.

People come from all parts of the State to see the many fields planted with the different kinds of forest trees. Visitors always welcome to go over the grounds.

Basket Ball.

The Independents of Crothersville defeated the Independents of Austin at the Austin skating rink Wednesday evening by a score of 12 to 10. It was a rough and tumble game but no one was seriously hurt. Owing to the number of games that are being played at Austin the attendance and the receipts were small. Austin and Crothersville each has four basket ball teams and most of their public games as well as those of Scottsburg, are played at Austin.

Attention Woodmen!

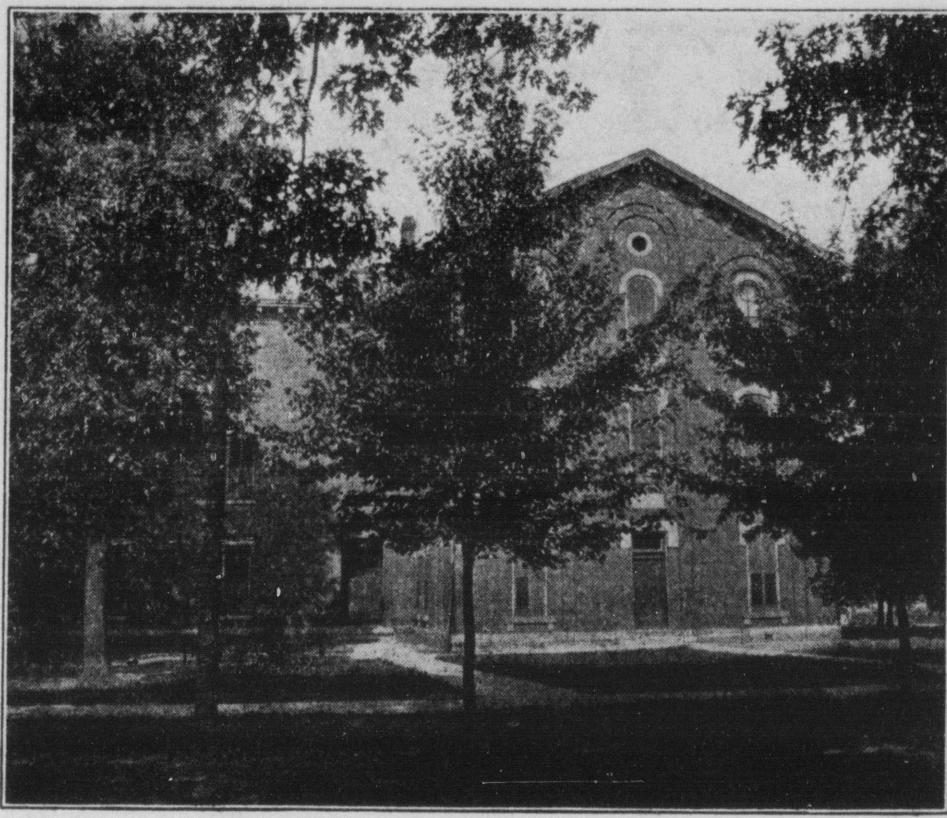
Members will meet at the Woodmen Hall tomorrow morning at nine o'clock to attend the funeral of Neighbor Henry Blair.

C. W. BURKART, C.
GEORGE F. MEYER, Clerk.

\$2.00 pants \$1.25. The Fair Bargain Store. j15d&w
REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay

Keep Warm
These Cold Nights
With Little Expense
By The Smokeless
Oil Heater

Made by The Standard Oil Co.
Holds Four Quarts of Oil and Will
Burn Nine Hours Turned Up High
We Have Three Sizes, Prices Now
3.25, 4.25, 4.50
THE FAIR STORE
SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET



Shields School Building.

This building, which was erected in 1870, will be replaced this year by a new, modern, fully equipped high school building.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

Much Interest Shown In Revival Services.

DR. HERALD AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Doctor delivered a most effective discourse last evening at the Presbyterian church upon the subject of "Saving Faith." He distinguished in a clear and happy way what he called intellectual faith and emotional faith from Saving Faith, and showed the insufficiency of the others. The characteristic elements of Saving Faith, as he defined it, were acceptance, trust, surrender, all of which he illustrated and enforced by many convincing facts and arguments. When Doctor Herald finishes his sermon he leaves nothing more to be said. Those who have listened to him the last few evenings have not only been impressed but have heard how to be saved as far as human language can convey the Divine method. If it rains tonight take one of your neighbors with you under your umbrella and both will receive a blessing.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

The first service of the special meetings was held last night with good interest. Services this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Let all members of the church make a special effort to be present. Public cordially invited to attend.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The attendance was somewhat diminished last evening on account of the rain, but the meeting was full of hope. The study chapter announced the evening before created no little interest, and quite a number had read the chapter (John 1:1-51) and gave a word of testimony as to how it had helped them. The second chapter of the same book is the study chapter for today. Let every one read it, and come tonight prepared to give testimony as to its helpfulness.

The minister took his text from the same chapter (John 1:29). He pointed out Jesus as the "Lamb of God that takes away the sin of the world," laying emphasis on the word, behold. Each one must "behold" Jesus for himself. The duty of pointing out Christ by those who profess to be his disciples was made plain also. The sermon was illustrated with incidents to enforce it and elucidate it to the hearers.

Let every one get ready for the meeting this evening. New faces appear each evening and still there are many others who have not been in the meetings. Come this evening.

Train No. 7 had trouble with her engine Wednesday morning and was hung up at North Vernon for some time. Train No. 1, which was about fifteen minutes late here, passed the accommodation train at North Vernon.

Piano Tuning.

Four years factory experience. First class work. Call 'Phone 671 or address ESTEL HANCOCK, Seymour.

DREAMLAND
TONIGHT

"THE OPEN GATE"
Biograph Drama
Illustrated Song
"Come Back My Evelyn To Me"
By Miss Lois Reynolds.

Interurbans Not Included.

According to an opinion given by James Bingham, attorney general, to the railroad commission, the act of the general assembly of 1909, which enables a railroad company to collect an excess of 10 cents on all fares paid on trains at a rate of two cents a mile, except where no opportunity has been afforded the passenger for purchasing a ticket before boarding, does not apply to interurbans. The attorney general held that while the act in question did not repeal the two cent fare act of 1907 by specification, it repealed it by implication, hence is the only two-cent fare law now effective in the state. It had previously been held by the attorney-general that the two-cent act of 1907 did not apply to interurbans.

The opinion went to Commissioner McClure, who raised the question after it had been presented to him by some of the interurbans roads of the state.

Farmers' Institute.

The managers of the Jackson County Farmers Institute are busy with the arrangements for the three days session to be held in Seymour January 20, 21 and 22. This meeting always brings a crowd of farmers out and this year will be no exception. An extended list of premiums has been offered and the exhibit will be one of the big features of the institute. A good program has been arranged and some of the best instructions in the state have been secured.

Prohibition Convention.

The annual Jackson County Prohibition Convention was held in Crothersville today. One of the features of the convention were the songs by the Clarion Male Quartette, who campaigned the state in the last general election in the interests of the prohibition party. Quite a number of party workers from Seymour attended the meetings which were held in Beldon's Hall.

Home Cure For Eczema.

Does it not seem strange that so many people suffer year in and year out with eczema?

A 25-cent bottle of a simple wash stops the itch and will surely convince any patient.

This wash is composed of mild and soothing oil of wintergreen mixed with thymol and glycerine, etc., and known as D. D. D. Prescription. We do not know how long the D. D. D. Laboratories will continue the 25c offer, as the remedy is regularly sold only in \$1.00 bottles and has never before been put on the market on any special offers.

If you want relief tonight try a bottle at 25c on our personal recommendation.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Company.

Messrs. Walls and Conley and Miss Pearl Land, all of whom are confined in the city hospital, are doing very nicely and showing some improvement. Mr. Walls continues to sit up some at times and will probably be the next patient to leave the hospital.

\$3.00 shoes \$2.25. The Fair Bargain Store. j15d&w

START A
Bank Account
With the Money You Save
By Trading at
Mayes Cash Grocery
Phone 658. All goods delivered.

STREAMS FLOODED

Much Damage By High Waters is Reported.

The rivers and streams throughout the county are all flooded, and there have been several reports of damage caused by the high waters. The warmer weather, which caused the heavy snow and ice to melt rapidly, together with the rain, is the cause for the high waters at this time of the year. The ground which is still frozen, does not absorb any of the rain or melting snow which runs directly into the streams, causing them to rise rapidly.

A bridge on Salt Creek on the Southern Indiana railroad near Kurtz, was washed out this morning and all traffic on the road is suspended. The passenger train which is scheduled to leave Seymour at 12:20, was ordered to remain here until the bridge was repaired. A force of bridge carpenters from Terre Haute were sent to Kurtz this morning to repair the bridge. The B. & O. and Pennsylvania companies have reported no trouble. Other roads, however, are experiencing serious washouts.

Many of the farmers who have wheat sown in the bottom lands, are fearful that the river will rise to such a height that their crop will be washed out and completely destroyed.

J. Robert Blair, the official weather observer, reports a rain-fall of .95 of an inch from Wednesday noon until the same time today.

Funeral.

The remains of Mrs. Frank Sweaney, who died at her home at Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday evening January 8, arrived here on the noon train Tuesday and were taken direct to the Central Christian church where the funeral services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. L. A. Winn. Mrs. Sweaney was formerly Miss Mary J. Russell was born in Washington County, on April 25, 1874. She remained there till the age of 16 years when she moved to Seymour with her parents. She was united in marriage to Frank W. Sweaney on August 7, 1894. To this union there were born five children, two sons and three daughters, one of whom died in infancy. Besides her husband and four children, the eldest of whom is 14 years, she leaves a mother, three brothers and two sisters. At the age of fourteen years she united with the Christian church and remained a member till her death. Her age was 34 years, 8 months and 13 days.

Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. It invigorates the entire system and strengthens the kidneys so they eliminate the impurities from the blood. Backache, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles are all cured by this great medicine.

The REPUBLICAN is in receipt of a letter from Tip Richardson, who went from here to Muncie recently to work in the new chair factory. He says that eight of the Seymour fellows board at the same place and are having a good time. The boys are anxious to get the home news and enjoy getting the REPUBLICAN every day. Among the boys who are there are: Tipton Richardson, Edward Maston, W. M. Richey, James Otis, William Schrink, Earl Abbott, William New, Howard Grove, Albert Shelton, William DeLucia, John Windhorst and Frank Neukom.

John Vande Walle has returned from Vincennes where he placed a fine Wurlitzer Mandolin Sextette at Coselli Ice Cream parlor also where he got two fine orders for spring delivery of Piano Orchestras.

Rheumatism's ache and pains, what would you give to be without them. Here's the safest and best way. Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea each night before retiring for a week, then skip a week and start again. You'll soon wonder where the aches and pains went. Begin tonight.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Want Ads. get results. Try one.

AT THE
NICKEL
TONIGHT
"The Engineer's Daughter"
DRAMA
ILLUSTRATED SONG:
"KERRY MILLS BARN DANCE"
By MISS ANNA E. CARTER

Indiana Leads Again.

Indiana has the reputation of having the best rural mail delivery of any state in the union. At first only two carriers were employed in the rural delivery service in Indiana. Now the total is 2,119.

The growth of the rural mail service in Indiana may be attributed to several factors, according to the statements of department officials. First, and of great import, is good roads. States whose highways are difficult to travel, have small chance of getting general rural mail delivery. If a carrier cannot drive twenty-four or twenty-five miles a day under all conditions the government decides that territory is not fit for rural service. If the roads of the entire state are good the fact can be banked on that the service will be extended like a blanket from one end of the particular commonwealth to the other. This is the case in Indiana. While some of the other states have splendid rural service in spots, Ohio, Iowa and Illinois are the only three that are in the same class with Indiana so far as the rural delivery development is concerned.

Snow Benefits Wheat.

The heavy snows this winter are said to be very beneficial to the wheat, and the farmers are well pleased with the prospects for an excellent crop. It has been noted by observant farmers that when snows lie on the ground for long periods during the winter the following wheat yield is likely to be good. While this seems to be especially true in the western States, it is true in a measure here, and is accounted for partly by the protection it affords the young blades and partly by the fact that the ground usually becomes moist deep down, thus making conditions favorable for quick and vigorous growth in the spring.

Fresh fish at Sweaney's stand. 18dtf

Have Berdon, the barber, shave you

We Give You
Express Service
At Freight Rates
To and From
LOUISVILLE
I. & L. Traction Co.

Don't Pay
More for Your Shoes
and Clothing when you can
get the same for less money.
Bring this advertisement
with you and get an extra 10 per
cent. off on Clothing and Shoes.
Open every evening till 8:30.

THE FAIR
BARGAIN STORE
Corner Second St. and Indianapolis Ave.

After Holiday
Sale
Everything in Our Store Re-
duced for 10 Days Only.

The following articles one-third off: Talking machines, records, violins, guitars, banjos, accordions, sheet music, etc.

NOVELTIES
Art brass, hammered brass, statuary, Pompeian ware, French mirrors, steins, art pictures, leather goods, music rolls post-card albums, etc.

SHEET MUSIC
Special lot at 2c, 5c and 10 cts. a copy.
All pianos and player pianos included in this discount.

Weithoff-Kernan
Music Co.

H. E. Weithoff
for cleaning and pressing men's and women's garments, dry cleaning, chemical cleaning, scouring and dyeing. Work firstclass. Prices always reasonable. Each piece receives personal attention and all work fully guaranteed. Don't forget the name and the place.

H. E. Weithoff
Corner St. Louis Ave. and Chestnut St.

The
Andrews-Schwenk
Drug Co.

Registered
Pharmacists

Prescriptions Correctly
Compounded

Phone Your Wants

Old Phone 400 New Phone 633

RE-APPEARANCE of HALLEY'S COMET



WAITING for the return of Halley's comet after a lapse of over seventy-five years is very much like waiting for a train. We know the track on which the train will speed toward us; but whether the train will be on time or not, we cannot know. We know the orbit of the comet, but not the exact minute when it will swing around the sun. A photographic plate at the end of a telescope will perform the functions of a celestial telegram for us, inasmuch as it will tell us how late the comet may be and when it will glide into full view. Every night during the present year telescopic cameras have searched the heavens for a hazy disk of light, so dim that the naked eye cannot see it. To Prof. Max Wolff of Heidelberg belongs the honor of having first detected the comet on Sept. 11, 1909. As a tribute to modern mathematical astronomy it may be stated that he found it very nearly in the exact position indicated by the calculations.

The return of Halley's comet will be an astronomical event of much pith and moment, because it was the very first body of its kind for which a time table was computed, because an opportunity will be presented of revising that time table, and because it will enable the astronomer for the first time to obtain photographs of its striking features for comparison with photographs to be taken by unborn astronomers in 1886 or 1887.

Of such mathematical importance is the return of Halley's comet that at various times scientists have spent months in calculating the exact period of its revolution. Even now, when comets are discovered at the rate of two or three a year, we know only that it may be expected to become a striking object some time in the middle of April, 1910. Such are the accelerations and retardations suffered by every comet as it sweeps past the planets of our solar system that absoluteness of prediction is well-nigh impossible. Often a comet is twisted out of its normal orbit by planetary attraction, with the result that we may lose sight of it forever. Jupiter is responsible for many such deflections. Thus, in 1886 he wrenched a comet out of its course, derailed it, as it were, and reduced its period of revolution from twenty-seven to seven years. In 1779 a comet known as Lexell's glided so near him that it was never seen again. All told, Jupiter has captured a family of thirty comets, and holds them by virtue of his enormous attraction. Saturn has similarly acquired two comets, Uranus three and Neptune six. Obviously a comet's course may be both devious and uncertain.

Great Age of Halley's Comet.

Of all comets that have ever been discovered, Halley's is the most important, because it is the most historical. It flashed upon the world when Egypt was young and when Greece was a wilderness inhabited by savages. Perhaps it will continue to return when mankind is old and decrepit, and the earth is entering that last tragic stage of its existence when it will be reduced to a cold, dead, desolate world. Yet, ancient as the comet is, its scientific history begins with the man whose name it bears and with Sir Isaac Newton.

It was Edmund Halley who urged upon Newton the necessity of publishing that famous manuscript in which the laws of gravitation are laid down; it was Halley who paid for the printing out of his own pocket, although he was sorely reduced in circumstances; and it was Halley who so dramatically drove home the truth of Newton's immutable laws and became the prophet of gravitation, by plotting the orbit of a comet that had alarmed the world in 1531, 1607 and 1682, and foretelling its return in 1758. He was indeed the "Ulysses who had produced Achilles," to use the words that he himself employed in describing his relation to Newton. A man of 49 when he boldly proclaimed the comet's reappearance, he knew that he would die before his prediction could be verified; and so he left behind him a touching plea that reads:

"Wherefore, if, according to what we have already said, it should return again about the year 1758, candid posterity will not refuse to acknowledge that this was first discovered by an Englishman."

No Longer an Omen of Evil.

When the comet blazed forth on Christmas day, 1758, it was forever shorn of the dreadful divinity with which for ages it had been hedged, and became an object of dispassionate scientific study. Newton's conclusion that, in accordance with the laws of gravitation, comets must describe ellipses, parabolas or hyperbolas, was brilliantly verified.

A comet is more than a neat mathematical problem. Although no longer an omen of evil, it is still wrapped in a veil of mystery which has not been wholly torn away by the physicist and the chemist. Indeed, it is only within the last few years that really plausible theories to account for cometary phenomena have been advanced. To understand just what these theories are we must first pick a comet apart, as it were, and regard it as we would a dismembered watch.

In a general way, it may be said that every comet comprises a nucleus, an envelope (called the "coma") surrounding the nucleus and measuring from 20,000 to 1,000,000 miles in diameter, and a long tail which streams behind the nucleus for sixty to a hundred million miles or more. From all that has been gathered, astronomers have decided that the nucleus is probably a heap of meteorites varying in size from a grain to masses weighing several tons each; a heap, moreover, so easily sundered that its elements are distributed gradually along the orbit. It follows that every comet must eventually perish unless it restores its nucleus by collecting stray meteorites. That disintegration does occur has been observed time and time again. For

example, Biela's comet, which was discovered in 1826, burst into two fragments, which drifted apart a distance of one million miles. Thus it became a twin comet. Eventually it disappeared as a comet, and in its stead we see a shoal of meteors whenever we cross its track every six and a half years. It is possible that the comets of 1668, 1843, 1880, 1882 and 1887, all traveling in approximately the same path, are fragments of a single large body which was broken up by the gravitational action of other bodies in the system, or through violent encounter with the sun's surroundings.

The Comet's Tail.

The luminous tail which streams behind the nucleus, and which Milton regarded as "horrid hair" that "shakes pestilence and war," is startling, to say the least. Despite a length which, as has been stated, may exceed a hundred million miles, it is so diaphanously light and subtle that it is difficult to compare it with any earthly fabric. The air that we breathe is a dense blanket in comparison. Several hundred cubic miles of the matter composing that wonderful luminous plume would not outweigh a jarful of air. By reason of its fairy lightness, it is possible for a tail occupying a volume thousands of times greater than the sun to sweep through our solar system without causing any perturbations in planetary movements. The earth itself has on more than one occasion plowed through a comet's tail, and no one was the wiser until the astronomers announced the fact, months later, when they had finished their computations.

Because comets have whisked us with their tails it must not be inferred that collisions with fiery wanderers are likely to occur. Such cataclysms happen only in Jules Verne's novels and in the Sunday newspaper. The alarming possibilities of a collision were appreciated long before the days of sensational journalism. When Olbers calculated that Biela's comet would pass through the earth's orbit in 1832, a panic ensued. No one thought of inquiring where the earth would be. It was not until Arago reassuringly figured out that the earth would be 50,000,000 miles away when the passage did take place that the run on human emotion was stopped and confidence restored. The chances in favor of a collision are, roughly, one to 281,000,000, and then only once in fifteen million years. A blind sportsman, bent on duck-shooting, stands a better chance of hitting his target than the earth of ramming a comet.

No celestial phenomenon has caused more perplexity than the ghostly sheaf of light we call a comet's tail. In a day, in a few hours even, the form of that wonderful gossamer may change. Hence it is that periodic comets are identified when they return, not by the length and arch of their tails, but by their orbits. These alone are permanent. When a comet is first seen in the telescope, it appears as a diminutive filmy patch, often unadorned by any tail. As it travels on toward the sun, at a speed compared with which a modern rifle bullet would seem to crawl, violent eruptions occur in the nucleus. The ejected matter is bent back to form the cloak called the "coma." With a nearer approach to the sun, the tail begins to sprout, increasing in size and brightness as it proceeds. Evidently there is some connection between the sun and the tail, something akin to cause and effect. When the comet rushes on toward the sun, invariably the tail drifts behind the nucleus like the smoke from a locomotive. But when the comet swings around the sun and travels away from it, a startling change takes place. The tail no longer trails behind, but projects in front, as if some mighty solar wind were blowing it in advance of the head. The phenomenon has long been an astronomical riddle. Here was a kind of matter that refused to obey the laws of gravitation and yield to the enormous pull of the sun. It was thought for a time that the tail was flung away from the sun by stupendous repelling electrical forces. That electricity plays its part in the formation of the fairy plume is conceivable, and even probable; but recently the physicist has discovered a new source of repellent energy which very plausibly explains the mystery of a comet's tail. This new source of energy is nothing less than the pressure or push of the sun's light. Solar gravitation is a force more powerful than many of us perhaps realize. If it were possible for you to live on the sun, you would find yourself pulled down so violently that your body would weigh two tons. Your clothing alone would weigh more than one hundred pounds. Running would be a very difficult athletic feat. Light pressure must indeed be powerful if it can conquer so relentless a force.

A Tail of Dust and Soot.

So much has been discovered about the particles that compose a comet's tail that the more progressive scientists of our day have accepted this ingenious theory. It has been discovered, for example, that the delicate tresses of a comet are to a large extent composed of fine particles of dust and soot.

Before we can completely accept the view that light pressure forms this train of soot we must ascertain whether the pressure of light is capable of accounting for the flashlike rapidity with which a comet's tail changes. A comet may throw out a tail sixty million miles long in two days. Is it actually possible for light pressure to accomplish that astonishing feat. Arrhenius has computed that 865,000 miles an hour is the speed of a light-flung particle of one-half the critical diameter. Because they are only one-eighth as large as this particle of critical diameter, cometary dust grains would be propelled over the same 865,000 miles in less than four minutes. It follows that the solar radiation would experience no difficulty in tossing out a tail of sixty million miles in two days.

THE FIVE AGES OF BASE BALL.



At first the barefoot youngster learns the game upon the city's lots. Then the prayerful, doubting player facing the ogre manager and his con-



tract. Then the minor star to whom's accorded. The cheers that always will attend



success. Then the baseball wonder who commands. Respect and salary in five figures.



And so he plays his part. The fifth age shifts. Into the has been and a seat upon the bench.



ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

There is never plenty of time. The more a man amounts to, the busier he is.

Somewhat, we always hate to see a woman handle a gun.

How we all admire discipline when it is applied to someone else!

You can't work and worry at the same time to good advantage.

A man who worries throws rocks at his troubles, and hits himself.

It is as important to keep out of court as it is to keep out of debt.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If it be necessary to stir rice, use a fork.

Always add a pinch of salt to your cake; it will improve it.

Use vinegar and a copper cent to remove paint from windows.

Always cook oats in boiling water and sprinkle them in a few at a time.

Mop off linoleum once a month with boiled linseed oil and it will look like new.

Dip a new broom in a good soap suds once a week and see how much longer it will last.

FACTS ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

Over 250,000 people work at night. There are 132 department stores, employing over 50,000 people.

Over 476,000,000 gallons of water are used every day in the greater city.

The transient hotel population is figured at 250,000 people a day. The hotel properties are valued at over \$80,000,000.

A child is born every four minutes, and a death occurs every seven minutes.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Buckles were first made in 1680. The Belgian navy is the smallest in the world.

Barometers were first made by Torricelli in 1643.

The London police arrest over 108,000 people a year.

Moscow has the lowest priced daily publication. It costs a farthing.

Young Lone Wolf, a Kiowa Indian chief, is a Baptist minister. He is a Carlisle graduate, and reads in his Greek testament every morning.

DYNAMITE ON A FARM

Experiments of "Shooting" the Soil Successfully Tried in Pittsburg, Kan.

DR. WILLIAM HAMM'S PLAN.

Nearly 3,000 Farmers Saw New Means of Loosening Earth and Many Are Converts.

Farmers in this section are greatly interested in the scheme of using dynamite to loosen up the subsoil of fields being prepared for cultivation, a Pittsburg (Kan.) dispatch to the Kansas City Times says. Three thousand persons watched a demonstration of the system given on the grounds of the Manual Training School.

Dr. William Hamm of Vienna was the first to recommend the use of explosives in agriculture. His idea was that the lowest strata of the soil could not be reached by any of the agricultural implements now in use. To demonstrate the feasibility of the idea a number of interesting experiments have been conducted by agricultural departments over the country, among them that conducted by the Kansas department a few days ago.

The demonstration was so satisfactory that many farmers are planning to follow up the scheme on their farms as soon as possible. If all the farmers who are talking of trying the explosives in farm work really make the attempt it will soon be a common occurrence in this part of the state to drive out in the country and see farmers "shooting" their ground as steadily as if they were following the plow.

One-half of the shots were fired by battery and the other half was by fuse. The dynamite was in stick form and a quarter of an inch in diameter. It contained 25 per cent of nitrate ammonia powder. The sticks were placed twenty-five feet apart and holes were drilled to a depth of three feet. The shots fired by the battery seemed to give the best results, seemed to shake the ground better and leave it in a better condition, as the whole surface of the ground was shaken at once.

The soil was thoroughly pulverized for a distance of six feet from each shot. Cracks ran in each direction from the shots, showing that the explosions had left fissures in every direction under the ground as well as on top.

It is estimated by those who have experimented in this class of ground culture that each shot leaves a reservoir where several hundred gallons of water can collect and furnish moisture from the bottom. Instead of receiving all of the moisture from the top, the water thus carried into the ground feeding the roots of whatever is planted much more readily than if all the water came from the surface.

PEANUT SHELLS CAUSED DEATH.



Peanut shells poured into the cook stove at her home caused a column of flame to shoot upward, which ignited the kimona worn by Mrs. Kate Hoover, of York, Pa., and before the flames were extinguished she was fatally burned. Mrs. Hoover is 24 years old. She had enjoyed a lunch of peanuts, after finishing which she went to the stove and poured the shells into the fire. With her dress ablaze she hurried into a neighbor's house, and then ran again into the open. She was followed by the neighbor, who threw water over her, extinguishing the blaze. Her burns extended from her feet to her head.

The Unattainable.

Bill Biffins yearned to satisfy The men who criticize. When he resolved that he would try To make a name and rise They said he was too young as yet. A few years onward rolled And then with courteous regret They said he was too old.

He once was slender as the limb That grows upon a tree; Then broader outlines came to him, Quite comforting to see. Approval still he fails to win; His friends assure him that While once he may have been too thin At present he's too fat.

He eats too much or not enough; He's oversad or gay. His language is a bit too rough Or too ornate, they say. No wonder that his frame of mind Grows steadily more glum. How can he ever hope to find The happy medium? —Washington Star.

COLD BATHS AID TO BEAUTY.



DIVINE MYRMA

Cold water will enable corpulent women to acquire sylphlike forms. Divine Myrma, stage diver and swimmer, is the discoverer of the secret. Since childhood, the diver, whose real name is Ethel May Donough, has been a devotee of all aquatic sports, and through these, she says, she learned how the form can be molded into lines most desired. "Bathe every morning in the outer air until it reaches a temperature of 45 degrees," she says. "When outdoor bathing is impossible, the bathtub is a fair substitute. With one-half pound of salt added to a tub of water the effect is better. The bath should be taken one-half hour after rising and the same length of time before breakfast."

PERUVIAN MUSIC.

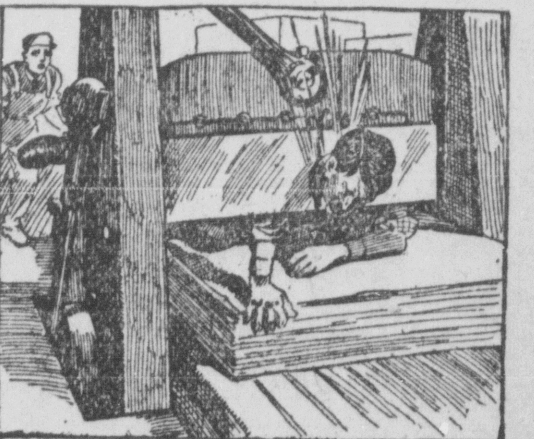
The native music of Peru, according to Geraldine Guinness, the author of a recent book on that country, is exceedingly interesting and strange. It seems fitting that the people of such an unusual country—the children of a unique social system—should have a characteristic style of national music. Certainly the *yaravis* of Peru are unlike any other music.

When first I heard their plaintive notes come wailing through the night air, I listened spell-bound to this new thing. As I came to know and love the ancient melodies they took hold of me in a strange way.

There is surely a similarity in spirit and construction between these Indian *paravis* and the sobbing lyrics sung by the exiles of Babylon. They are intensely patriotic and deeply mournful. "The memory of former wrongs has tinged their most popular songs with sadness. The young mother lulls her infant to sleep with verses, the burden of which is sorrow and despair, and the love songs usually express the most hopeless grief."

Indians are always singing. Far out on the pampas away from all human habitations, I have heard strange Kechua words crooned by little shepherd boys; harvesters, as they toil uphill with their immense loads of barley, invariably sing some plaintive old song, and families traveling along the dusty roads unite their voices in strange part-harmonies to wailing melodies in a minor key.

GUILLOTINED BY PAPER CUTTER.



The first man ever guillotined in America was John Drey, who fell to his death under the keen blade of a huge paper cutter in a paper mill at Whippany, N. J. Drey was employed by a paper company, his duty being to see that sheets of paper were properly placed under the knife, which regularly fell and rose, cutting thousands of sheets at each fall. A piece of paper fell awry athwart the knife plate and Drey, in stretching over it to straighten the sheet, slipped and fell just as the knife came down.

Skin Humor Lasted 25 Years.

"Cuticura did wonders for me. For twenty-five years I suffered agony from a terrible humor, completely covering my head, neck and shoulders, so even to my wife, I became an object of dread. At large expense I consulted the most able doctors far and near. Their treatment was of no avail, nor was that of the Hospital, during six months' efforts. I suffered on and concluded there was no help for me this side of the grave. Then I heard of some one who had been cured by Cuticura Remedies and thought that a trial could do no harm. In a surprisingly short time I was completely cured. S. P. Keyes, 147 Congress St., Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, 1909."

Face Covered with Pimples.

"I congratulate Cuticura upon my speedy recovery from pimples which covered my face. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent for ten days and my face cleared and I am perfectly well. I had tried doctors for several months but got no results. Wm. J. Sadlier, 1614 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, May 1, 1909."

Vox Populi.

"Where do you get your papers, little boy?"
"I buy 'em from Jimmy Wilson."
"And who is Jimmy Wilson?"
"He's a newsboy—he buys 'em at the newspaper office."
"How much do you pay him for them?"
"Two cents."
"How much do you sell them for?"
"Two cents."
"But you don't make anything at that."
"Nope."
"Then why do you sell them?"
"Oh, just to get to holler."—Catholic Citizen.

Overconfidence.

"What is the title of this picture?"
Inquired the connoisseur.
"The Night Express Leaving on Time," said the proud owner of the painting.
"May I ask what it cost you?"
"I paid \$150 for it."
"Well, you got left."

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY, CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Thought He Had.

Watt Smatter—Bought your Christmas presents yet?
O. Heezall Wright—Mine? I think I have, at last—by proxy. My wife told me this morning she wanted just one more dollar to buy one or two little articles she had overlooked.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, cure Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, Regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. They break up colds in 24 hours. Pleasant to take, and harmless as milk. They never fail. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

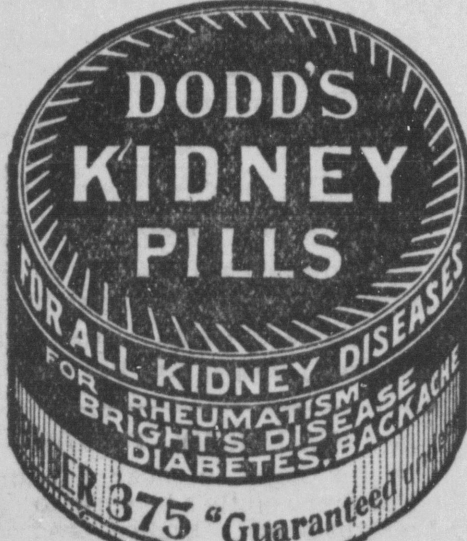
Standardizing His Gratitude.

Wareham Long—What'd you say ef Rockefeller wuz to give ye a million dollars?
Tuffold Knutt—Thanks! — Chicago Tribune.

Seems Probable.

"They've found a new cure for consumption."
"What is it?"
"Crotalin."
"What is crotalin?"
"Rattlesnake poison."
"Well, it's true that a man who has been bitten by a rattlesnake is not likely to die of consumption."

A Chinaman rescued from drowning is compelled to support his rescuer for the rest of his life.



QUICKEST WITH SAFETY
PISO'S CURE
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR CUGHS AND COLDS

For the baby often means rest for both mother and child. Little ones like it too—it's so palatable to take. Free from opiates.
All Druggists, 25 cents.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS write for how to STOP MORNING NAUSEA AT ONCE WITHOUT THE USE OF DRUGS. MRS. FRENDEL, 2113 Washington Blvd., Chicago

S. N. U. No. 1-1910

BARGAINS IN FARMS on State Platte of Texas, especially adapted to small grain, corn. One 320 acre farm must sell, close to school. The home of broom corn. 820 acres. P. J. GREEN, Floydada, Texas

**Keeping the Soil Fertile.**

According to Prof. Whitney of the Bureau of Soil, United States Department of Agriculture, a soil to be fertile must contain a sufficient quantity of the ash ingredients of the plants to be cultivated, and these must be in such soluble condition as to be taken up by the growing plants. Soils once fertile are said to be exhausted when deprived of such food as is required for plant nutrition, but rest and mellowing treatment will, in time, restore such soils to a fertile condition.

Until past the year 1750 no just ideas upon the rotation of crops seemed to have been formed in any part of England.

The rotation of crops affords time for the disintegrating action of the atmosphere, rain and frost to prepare new material from the rock particles in the soil and get it in a form to be used by the plant. One crop may use up the available food of a particular kind faster than it can be prepared by these natural agencies. When properly managed it enables one plant to prepare food for another.

All plants exhaust the soil, though in an unequal degree; plants of dif-

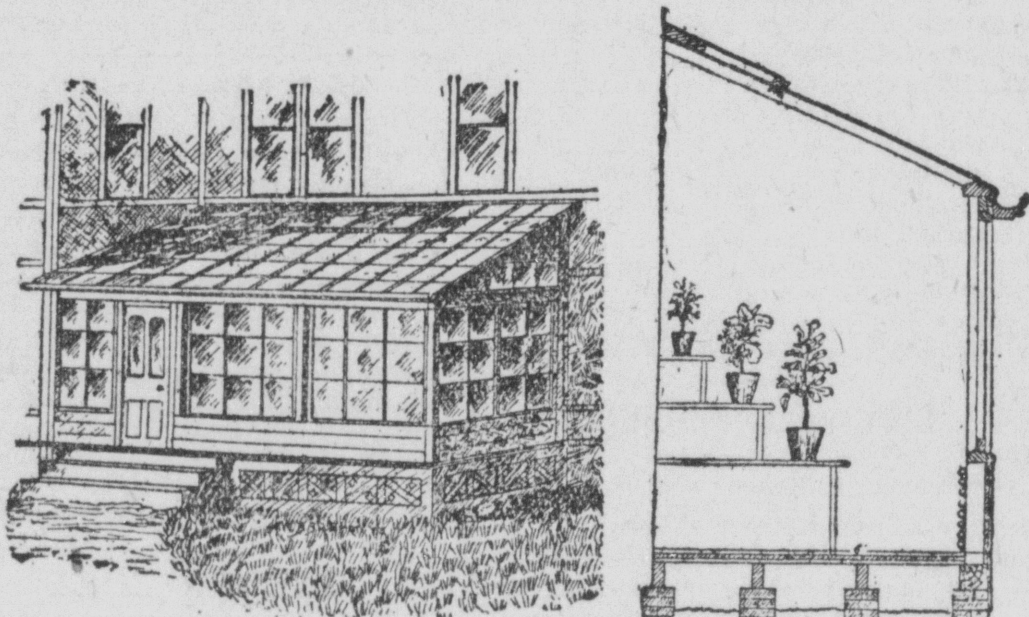
ferent kinds do not exhaust the soil in the same manner; all plants do not restore to the soil a like quantity or quality of manure, and all plants are not equally favorable to the growth of weeds. Upon the above principles is based a regular succession of crops.

Care of Cows.

During the summer and other seasons when the weather is mild it is the custom on many farms to allow the cows to remain in the barn lot over night. Also, often this lot lies between the dwelling and the barn, in which case the area becomes very objectionable. The manure which accumulates in a lot where the cows spend the night soon becomes a nuisance, besides being wasted.

It is best either to stall the cows during mild weather or to turn them out to pasture at night after the milking is done. In the stalls the manure will not be scattered over large areas about the place, and will be in a position to be saved. If the cows are turned into the pasture for the night, the manure will be so far removed from the home that it will not be a nuisance, and it will be on the ground, where none of it will be wasted and where it will do the most good with the least amount of work.

If the cows are to be stalled during the entire year, the stable must be well ventilated, so the animals will not suffer with heat at night. This can be easily done by providing plenty of doors and windows. Keeping them stalled at times when they could be let out will make extra work in handling the manure, but the compensation comes in being able to keep the sur-

A SMALL GREENHOUSE.

While most greenhouses are expensive to build and maintain, it is possible for an amateur to have one at small expense, as an addition to the dwelling. Hotbed sashes cost from \$2.25 to \$3.50 each, and measure 3x6 feet. If steam or hot water heating cannot be provided from the house, an oil stove will maintain a high enough temperature.

ferent kinds do not exhaust the soil in the same manner; all plants do not restore to the soil a like quantity or quality of manure, and all plants are not equally favorable to the growth of weeds. Upon the above principles is based a regular succession of crops.

Though the system of rotation is adapted to every soil, no particular rotation can be assigned to any one description of soil which will answer at all times, and on the demand for different kinds of produce. On clayey soils, beans and clover, with rye grass are generally alternated with grain crops, and on dry loams or sandy ground turnips, beets, potatoes and clover. On rich soils this system of alternate husbandry is most conducive to the plentiful production of food, both for men and animals. One portion of a farm would thus be always under grain crops, while the other portion was growing roots or cultivated grasses; but, as the major part of arable lands can not be preserved in a state of fertility with even this kind of management, it is requisite that the portion of the farm which is under cultivated grasses should be pastured for two or three years, in order to give it time to recruit. The following is a good rotation of crops: First year, clover; second, clover; third, corn; fourth, oats; fifth, wheat. The clover does well with oats, and after an early mowing can be very well prepared for wheat.

Orchard Pests.

Whether there is a good or poor fruit crop it will pay to keep the fruit trees as free from disease and injurious insects as possible. The healthy and uninjured tree is more liable to bear and prove profitable than the one full of disease and injury. The orchard will last longer if it is kept clean and healthy.

Borers are among the most insidious pests of the apple orchard in some localities. On account of their habits they cannot be reached by poisonous sprays, and nostrums placed about the roots, as sometimes recommended, are utterly useless. The most efficient means of preventing damage from these pests is by annual inspection of the trees and removal of the grubs with a sharp pointed knife. Various protective measures are also used. One of the most effective is to paint the lower part of the stem in late winter or early spring with a fairly thick paint made from pure ready mixed paints for this purpose, since others may contain injurious substances. Wood veneer strips and wire gauze are sometimes used to prevent the eggs from being laid on the trunks of the trees, but white lead paint is simple and cheaper.

Black rot is a fungous disease which attacks the fruit, foliage, old bark and branches of apple and pear trees. The leaf spot form probably causes more damage than the other forms. Sometimes black rot enters on the trunk,

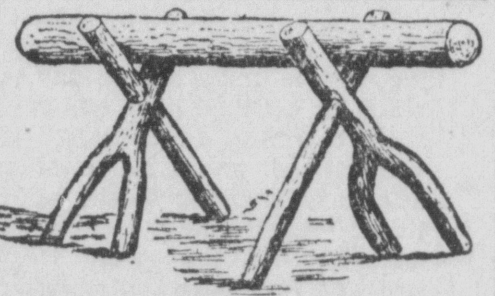
roundings neat and sanitary and also in having the cows where you want them in the morning for milking.

Modern Farming.

The use of the most modern methods in farming is by no means restricted to the huge ranches of this country. In nearly every locality in the state farmers are using traction engines with steam or gasoline for power to plow and harrow their land. We know one ranch of 680 acres—not large for this state—on which the plowing and harrowing is done with a 20-horse-power gasoline engine. This hauls four 14-inch gang plows and a 2-horse harrow—the equivalent of the work of twenty horses. The distance traversed over tough soil is from two to two and a half miles an hour. One harrow is placed off to the side so that the result is a double harrowing of the tract. It was considered too small an area to warrant the initial expense for the machine, but the owners of the ranch are satisfied that it will save its cost in a few years. The time is coming when the tedious farm work will be laid upon machinery.

An Adjustable Saw Buck.

An adjustable sawbuck which is shown herewith will commend itself, for holding logs or poles, to every



FOR HOLDING LOGS OR POLES.

reader who as to saw large or long logs. It is made by boring a 2-inch hole in two crooked logs and inserting a stout cross stick.—Farm and Home.

Potatoes and Corn.

While there is much difference of opinion as to the rotation of crops on a medium heavy loam, we have had the best results from following corn with potatoes, always being careful to heavily manure the ground for the corn and not use any stable manure at all for the potato crop. By heavily manuring we mean giving the soil more than will be required by the corn and more than will be necessary to make good to the soil any reserve fertility the corn takes from it; in other words, so that there will be some of the virtue of the manure left for the benefit of the potatoes. For the latter crop we confine ourselves to an application of mixed fertilizer, consisting of sulphate ammonia, bone meal and sulphate of potash, applied at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre. There may be no objection to the use of stable manure for the potato crop, provided one can obtain it well rotted, but the fresh manure is a scab breeder and we never use it for potatoes.

'QUANTITY, QUALITY AND PRICE'

The Three Essentials That Are Giving Western Canada Greater Impulse than Ever This Year.

The reports from the grain fields of Central Canada (which comprises the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are to hand. The year 1909 has not only kept pace with previous years in proving that this portion of the continent is capable of producing a splendid yield of all the smaller grains, but it has thoroughly outstripped previous seasons. There is quantity, quality and price, and from all parts of an area of about 320,000 square miles there comes the strong refrain of contentment and satisfaction. In the distribution of the conditions causing it no district has been overlooked.

Various estimates of the total yield of wheat for the country have been made, but it is not the vast total that influences the general reader so much as what has been done individually. The grand total—say 130,000,000 bushels—may have its effect on the grain prices of the world; it may be interesting to know that in the world's markets the wheat crop of Canada has suddenly broken upon the trading boards, and with the Argentine, and with Russia and India is now a factor in the making of prices. If so to-day, what will be its effect five or ten years from now, when, instead of there being seven million acres under crop, with a total yield of 125,000,000 or 130,000,000 bushels, there will be from 17,000,000 to 30,000,000 acres in wheat with a yield of from 325,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels. When it is considered that the largest yield in the United States but slightly exceeded 700,000,000 bushels, the greatness of these figures may be understood. Well, such is a safe forecast, for Canada has the land and it has the soil. Even today the Province of Saskatchewan, one of the three great wheat growing provinces of Canada, with 400,000 acres under wheat, produces nearly 90,000,000 bushels, or upwards of one-tenth of the greatest yield of the United States. And Saskatchewan is yet only in the beginning of its development. As Lord Grey recently pointed out in speaking on this very subject, this year's crop does not represent one-tenth of the soil equally fertile that is yet to be brought under the plough.

Individually, reports are to hand of yields of twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five bushels to the acre. Scores of yields are reported of forty and some as high as sixty bushels. The farmer, who takes care of his soil, who gets his seed-bed ready early, is certain of a splendid crop.

The news of the magnificent crop yield throughout the Canadian West will be pleasing to the friends of the thousands of Americans who are residents in that country and who are vastly instrumental in the assistance they are rendering to let the world know its capabilities.

Prehistoric Remains Found.

In a deep cutting on the Grand Eastern line, near Ipswich, Miss Nina Layard, F. L. S., a well known lady scientist, has unearthed, at a depth of thirty feet, a strange assortment of bones of the mammoth, horse, gigantic ox, bear, wolf, red deer and a bird, with a few flint implements of paleolithic type, the London Standard says. In her opinion, these are from the pleistocene deposits in the gravels of the original course of the River Gipping, when the present site of Ipswich was beneath its waters.

The remains of the horse prove to be of peculiar interest, as up to this discovery it was generally assumed that the early horse was of small size. According to Prof. Ridgeway's estimate, however, the horse here found must have been the size of a modern car horse. The gigantic ox became extinct in England during the stone age, but remained on the continent until the time of Julius Caesar.

A High Course.

He—Do you believe in the high education for girls.
She—Oh, my, yes; I'm taking lessons in aviation already.—Boston Herald.

Just Before He Swears Off.

Man wants a great deal here below. (The poet hath it wrong.)
He wants a lot—the man you know—And wants it good and strong.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil will knock the spots off a sore throat. It's use makes tonsillitis, quinsy and diphtheria impossible. It is simply great for the relief of all pain, soreness and inflammation.

Watch glass crystals are made by hand, and in consequence of the lower prices paid for labor in Germany, the American manufacturers can not compete.

PILES CURED IN 4 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 4 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Wheat exports of this country are declining because the home consumption is increasing.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules.

The twelve principal crops of the United States alone show a value of over \$5,000,000,000 at last reports.

BREAK UP THAT COUGH
with Allen's Lung Balm, the popular family remedy. It cures whooping cough, colds, pleurisy, etc., 25c, 50c and 1.00 bottles.

The project of the Cape Cod Canal, now under construction, antedates the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

He Never Loses a Chance to Utter a Commendatory Sarcasm.

George Bernard Shaw rarely allows a premiere of one of his plays to pass without a commendatory criticism. His latest Shawism is apropos the production of a musical version of "Arms and the Man," the London correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat says.

"If a New York first night audience can appreciate this opera, they are to be congratulated," he said. The characteristically left-handed compliment recalls his dinner-table reference to "Major Barbara."

"Have you seen 'Major Barbara'?" he asked his fellow diner.

"Why, yes, of course I have."

"What, even the last act?"

"Yes, even that."

"Well," replied G. B. S., "that is more than I can say. I myself have never been able to sit it through."

When "Arms and the Man" was first produced in New York an American manager cabled Mr. Shaw a report of its success. Shaw telegraphed back:

"Keep calm. My plays always succeed with first rate acting."

An amusing sequel to this was his reply to some London amateurs who wished to produce "You Never Can Tell." He wrote:

"Dear Sir—Amateurs cannot perform my plays. Professionals cannot unless I am there to help them. By all means do it if you want to, but God help the audience."

"Arms and the Man" seems to have inspired Shaw with some of his best moments. Nothing could have been happier than his observation after its first production at the Avenue, now the Playhouse. At the end of that historic evening he appeared before the curtain in response to repeated calls. He seemed embarrassed, however, until a loud and solitary hiss emanated from the gallery. That cheered him. He looked up. He had found opposition.

"I quite agree with you," he said. "But what are we two among so many?"

But Shaw's satire is not always confined to his own productions. A fair companion sitting beside him in the stalls of a certain theater remarked:

"Don't you think the company plays splendidly? They have been acting together for nearly eleven years."

"Eleven years," repeated Shaw. "Haven't we been here longer than that?"

English Coffee.

An extract from the London Chronicle proves that the English can take a joke in a sportsmanlike way.

The American opinion of coffee as understood in the English home is not high, and how the coffee of the English lodgings is esteemed may be understood from the following traveler's tale:

It was his first morning in London "apartments," and his landlady came up with the breakfast, and as she set down his coffee cup she opened a slight conversation.

"It looks like rain," she said.

"It does," agreed the American, "and it doesn't even smell unlike it."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

According to government statistics the industrial awakening recently noted in this country is now world wide.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Farming in some parts of Nigeria has been rendered unprofitable by the raids of baboons.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER has an enviable reputation of over seventy years as a reliable remedy for lumbago, sciatica, pleurisy, atches, etc., 25c, 50c and 50c. At all druggists.

The use of barges in the coastwise trade is increasing enormously.

We Give Away Absolutely Free of Cost

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or Medicine Simplified, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, a book of 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations, in strong paper covers, to any one sending 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, or, in French Cloth binding for 31 stamps. Over 650,000 copies of this complete Family Doctor Book were sold in cloth binding at regular price of \$1.50. Afterwards, one and a half million copies were given away as above. A new, up-to-date revised edition is now ready for mailing. Better send NOW, before all are gone. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
THE ONE REMEDY for woman's peculiar ailments good enough that its makers are not afraid to print on its outside wrapper its every ingredient. No Secrets—No Deception.
THE ONE REMEDY for women which contains no alcohol and no habit-forming drugs. Made from native medicinal forest roots of well established curative value.



THE LESLIE E. KEELEY COMPANY, Dwight, Illinois
CHICAGO OFFICE: 122 Monroe St. Suite 908

VITALIZER

RESTORES LOST POWERS. A weak man is like a clock run down. MUNYON'S VITALIZER will wind him up and make him go. If you are nervous, if you are irritable, if you lack confidence in yourself, if you do not feel your full manly vigor, begin on this remedy at once. There are 75 VITALIZER tablets in one bottle; every tablet is full of vital power. Don't spend another dollar on quack doctors or spurious remedies, or fill your system with harmful drugs. Begin on MUNYON'S VITALIZER at once, and you will begin to feel the vitalizing effect of this remedy after the first dose. Price, \$1, post-paid. Munyon, 53rd and Jefferson, Phila., Pa.

WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, says:—

"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue."
Senator Dolliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada. "There is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people in this country," he said, "and the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with its Government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."

By the 70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country upwards of \$170,000,000.00

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts. 160 acre pre-emption at \$3.00 per acre within certain areas, schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building material plentiful. For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the following Canadian Gov't Agent: C. J. Broughton, Room 412, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill. Please say where you saw this advertisement.

Just as some foods will make the bowels active, so do Cascarets. Their results don't come through irritation, as with harsh cathartics, but in Nature's way. So you can take them any hour. No need to wait till bedtime.

CUT THIS OUT, mail it with your address to Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill., and receive a handsome souvenir gold Bon Bon Box FREE.



FRANK P. LEWIS, Peoria, Ill.
Originator of Tin Foli Smoker Package. The man who has made Lewis' Single Binder Straight 5c Cigar famous among smokers throughout the West.

For Sale
Tobacco, Orange, Fig, Pecan and Buck Farm lands in Baldwin County, Ala., which took first prize at the recent St. Louis Fair. I sell them at lower prices than the Colonization Companies. Western Farmers are buying land near mine, making money and are delighted with the country. The climate and water are excellent. Apply to HENRY A. HORST, MOBILE, ALA.

FOR SALE TEXAS COAST LANDS, any quantity, in the artificial belt. Write LESLIE L. DUFF, Corpus Christi, Tex.

AGENTS WANTED in every locality. Self-Sharpening Bulwark Mose. Co., Lock Box 966, St. Louis, Mo.

Send for List of Farms FOR SALE in Indiana. Fine land on pike roads. G. M. NABER, Wabash, Ind.

Agents Wanted, Dry-Wet Hook, not partisan. Both sides, Subject—Time—Hemlock. Terms and book postpaid, 50c. Rev. Father Jeffords, Peoria, Ill.

S. N. U. No. 1-1910

IN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

January Clearing Sale

After Inventory

Begins Saturday, Jan. 15

It is the custom at this season of the year for sales of all kinds, and many are gotten up to deceive the public because of the inability of knowing the actual, true value of the articles offered. Many sales have singular items of everyday use at less than the price of production to bring you there.

Our sale is entirely different. We have just completed our annual inventory, and in recording our merchandise many slow moving, or slightly soiled, or a little out of fashion, and all overstocks in the various departments are given attention by readjustment of their value price to such a figure as to enable us to dispose of them quickly, considering the new, just invoiced price.

It is necessary in the volume of our business to apply modern methods, and we study daily to know what is the best we can do for you. The best is none to good for our patrons, especially under the advance of living expenses. We were anxious to know how deep we could apply the knife to surplus merchandise. This is not going to be a sale of "printers' ink," but a genuine sale of knowing what we can do; no singular items to deceive you, but every department will do its share of distributing bargains of merit.

In connection with this clearing sale we have made speculative purchases for the past six months for the coming season, many lines of such merchandise having advanced 25 per cent. Many cotton goods were purchased on a basis of 9c raw cotton and the market value on same is now 15 to 16c. You can readily see that it is not just "type of large size" we are going to offer, but merchandise of true and high value to be placed on sale in connection with the clearing sale at attractive prices.

We shall omit prices altogether on our first announcement. Price cards will be in all merchandise at astonishingly low prices.

GOLD MINE DEPT. STORE

QUEEN DIXIE COMING

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 17

Reliable Clairvoyant, Medium and Palmist

\$1.00 Readings Reduced to 10c. \$3.00 Readings Reduced to 50c.
Over Hoadley's Grocer, 117 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.

Winter Days

With their chilly air, too cool to be without fire yet not cool enough for the big stove, call for our

New Perfection Blue Flame Coal Oil Heater

No smoke, no odor. Just the thing to make home comfortable. Call and see them.

W. A. Carter & Son



A WOMAN OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE

is the one who doesn't allow defective teeth to mar her beauty or her appearance of refinement. A woman who would be attractive and possess the charm of elegance has her teeth regularly attended by a first class dentist, who can remedy all defects by crown or bridge work, and everything pertaining to scientific surgical dentistry, at

Dr. B. S. Shinness, Dentist

We Do
Printing
That
Pleases,

W. H. BURKLEY
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
and LOANS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice
as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......45
One Week......20

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1910

A HARMONY program at Washington is the talk now. If congress will act on the advice of President Taft no mistake will be made.

THE Lincoln League management is planning for a big meeting at Columbus February 12. The program is being put in shape and includes Senator Beveridge and a number of other well known men. Jackson county should send up a big delegation.

It is now very plain to John W. Kern who has done more hard campaigning than any other democrat in the state, that Taggart and Crawford Fairbanks have planned to put him on the shelf. He is not pleased but he can not help himself. But he is saying things that is not creditable to the crowd that has put him down.

Taking On More Men.

The Ahlbrand Carriage Company are fast getting their new factory into better running order and are taking on more men every week. Most of these, however, are experienced men who were employed in the old factory before the fire. They are well organized in the new factory so as to make it practicable to work piece work and this is perhaps better for both the employees and the company. The company will continue to take on more men till they get up about to their former capacity, or a little beyond, depending on the amount of orders received during the next few weeks for spring delivery. February is usually the heaviest month in the factory and at that time business is always rushing. With the new arrangement it will be possible to get out much more rapidly with the same number of employees. The company is spreading out their trade still farther and this year will do quite a good business as far south as Alabama. Many of their vehicles, however, are shipped much farther.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrah that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrah Cure. F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, \$1.23; No. 2, red, \$1.27. Corn—No. 2, 66c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 47½c. Hay—Baled, \$15.00@16.50; timothy, \$15.50@17.50; mixed, \$14.50@15.50. Cattle—\$3.00@7.50. Hogs—\$4.00@8.70. Sheep—\$3.50@5.00. Lambs—\$5.00@8.75. Receipts—6,500 hogs; 1,700 cattle; 500 sheep. Steady prices prevailed at the weekly horse auction.

At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.32. Corn—No. 2, 68½c. Oats—No. 2, 50c. Cattle—\$2.50@6.35. Hogs—\$5.50@8.80. Sheep—\$2.00@4.50. Lambs—\$3.00@8.65.

At Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.27. Corn—No. 3, 66c. Oats—No. 2, 48½c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00@7.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@5.10. Hogs—\$5.50@8.60. Sheep—\$2.50@6.15. Lambs—\$5.50@9.00.

At St. Louis.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.32. Corn—No. 2, 68c. Oats—No. 2, 49½c. Cattle—Steers, \$6.75@8.60. Hogs—\$6.75@8.60. Sheep—\$3.00@5.15. Lambs—\$4.50@7.10.

At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$4.25@6.75. Hogs—\$6.00@8.80. Sheep—\$3.00@6.40. Lambs—\$5.50@8.35.



The
Shine
That
Stays

Used and Sold by
Hardware Dealers
Get a Can Today

GRAIN DEALERS VOICE FEELING

They Deplore Gambling In Food Products.

DEMAND LAWS ON THE SUBJECT

Hoosier Grain Dealers in Session at Indianapolis Adopt a Resolution Against the Operations of Gamblers in Foodstuffs and Ask For Such Legislation as May Be Necessary to Eliminate the Evil—They Also Adopt a Resolution Opposing Import Duties on Grain.

Indianapolis, Jan. 13.—Gambling in food products was deplored in resolutions adopted by the Indiana Grain Dealers' association in its annual meeting at the Board of Trade building. Another resolution was adopted declaring for the elimination of all import duties on wheat, corn and oats. The resolution relating to gambling was as follows:

"Whereas, a decline of 6 cents a bushel in the price of December wheat during the last half-hour of the session of the Chicago board of trade, Dec. 31, 1909, is but one of a myriad of evidences that quotations on the aforesaid Chicago board of trade are subject to frequent and unjust manipulation; and

"Whereas, this condition in any market of great influence can but be detrimental to the grain trade in general, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this association favors the application of such national legislation as may be necessary to eliminate, as much as possible, all gambling in the food products of the nation; and

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the senators and representatives of the state of Indiana in the national congress."

CITY WILL PROSECUTE

"Pickets" at Elwood Tin Plate Mill to Be Haled Into Court.

Elwood, Ind., Jan. 13.—Thirty strikers, acting as pickets at the American Sheet and Tin Plate gates, were arrested on charges of loitering. Each gave bond for his appearance before Mayor Brumbaugh in the city court tomorrow. The arrests followed a complaint made by the corporation that its workmen are being intimidated by strike pickets. The strikers set up the plea that they are not loitering, but are doing picket duty for pay. They contend they are receiving strike benefits with the understanding that they must picket the plant, and compel it to close if possible.

The city administration is backed in its action by the business interests of the city.

LOSES POSITION

It is Held That Member of School Board Cannot Elect Himself.

Rochester, Ind., Jan. 13.—The action of Joel Stockberger in voting for himself and helping to elect himself to the school board has been declared illegal by Attorney General Bingham. F. J. Mattice wrote to Mr. Bingham and gave him the facts in the case and received the following reply: "Where a man's own vote, as town trustee, is required to elect him and he votes for himself the proceedings are illegal and Mr. Stockberger's vote should not count. Therefore, he is not elected a member of the school board."

HAVILL'S TROUBLES

Mt. Carmel Editor Is Now in Bad With Uncle Sam.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Jan. 13.—Captain Orin F. Havill, editor of Every Morning, who is under a sixty-day jail sentence for criminal libel, and is charged with carrying a concealed weapon, which he drew on M. H. Mundy, an attorney belonging to the alleged political "gang" Havill is fighting, is in deeper trouble than ever. He was arrested by a deputy United States marshal and taken to Danville for arraignment on charges of sending obscene matter through the mails. It is said five counts were returned against him recently by the federal grand jury.

No Funds For Hospital.

Wabash, Ind., Jan. 13.—The Wabash city hospital board has decided to close the hospital permanently on Feb. 1. The county commissioners have been appealed to a number of times, and a few months ago asked the county council to appropriate \$1,000 to assist in maintaining the hospital. The council refused to grant the commissioners' request, and, after several more months of untiring effort, the board of managers thought it advisable to close the institution permanently.

Put on Their Good Behavior.

Indianapolis, Jan. 13.—Mayor Shank declares that he is going to lend his official efforts toward assuring a "dry" Sunday in Indianapolis every Sunday during the next four years. In addition to being tried in police court, saloon keepers who violate the Sunday closing law will also have to appear before the mayor to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked.

Failed in Health

"My mother died six years ago," writes Miss Ruth Ward, of Jerseyville, Ill., "and left me to care for six children. I had never been strong; and this, with the shock of her death, was too much for me.

"I failed in health. I was tired all the time and did not want to go anywhere, nor care for company. I had the headache all the time and such bearing-down pains.

"A very dear friend advised me to take Cardui, as it had done her so much good, so I commenced to use it and now I am in good health."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Women's pains are relieved or prevented and women's strength is quickly restored, by Cardui, the woman's tonic. You yourself know best if you need it, or not.

If you do need it, do not delay, but commence to use it at once. Every day of delay, only lets you slide further down the hill.

Don't wait, then, but begin to take Cardui today, for its use, no matter how prolonged, cannot harm you and will surely do you good.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

Seymour Business Directory

AUTO REPAIRS.

We handle all automobile supplies, also storage and repairing. We build smoke stacks and tanks and do all heavy iron work. Also founders of light and heavy brass castings. R. F. Buhrer, cor. High and Circle streets.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Walters pure Butler county buckwheat flour in any quantity. Best on the market. Graham flour, rye meal, bread meal. Highest market price paid for all grain. Hodapp Hominy Co.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

For a complete line of Christmas candies, dry goods, presents for men, women and children, presents that are both useful and ornamental, groceries, etc. W. H. Reynolds, 21, S. Chestnut St. Phone 163.

CALORICOAL

Phone No. 1

H. F. WHITE, Seymour, Ind.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Building, contracting, plumbing, heating and masonry. Will figure on any work wanted. W. A. Wylie. Phone 380. Residence, W. Broadway.

DODDS RESTAURANT.

Come here for a good lunch. Fresh oysters and ice cream. A nice line of chocolate candies. Best brands of cigars. Come in and eat. Thornton Dodd, Prop., Seymour.

DEAD ANIMALS.

Will remove dead animals immediately when notified. F. F. Buhner's Fertilizer plant, Phone, residence old and new 338. Factory, old 189. Seymour, Ind.

FEED OF ALL KINDS.

Full line of feed and meal, Graham flour, buckwheat flour, rye flour. Will exchange wheat and corn for flour or meal. Deliver to all parts of city. G. H. Anderson.

FURNITURE AND WALL PAPER.

Most up-to-date line of household goods in Seymour. We have increased our stock. Get our prices and you will buy our goods. Stoves & ranges. Lumkin & Son.

HAIR DRESSING.

Get your hair dressed, any style, at Mrs. E. M. Young's Beauty Parlor. Shampooing, manicuring and massaging. Big assortment of hair switches, corona pads and coronet braids for dressing the hair in latest styles.

HOOSIER ENVELOPES.

The XXX envelope on the market for the money. Good enough for regular business correspondence and cheap enough for circulars. Special prices in quantities. Daily REPUBLICAN. Phone 42.

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

We will fit your eyes correctly with comfortable glasses. Full line of new Xmas goods, watches, brooches, pins, lodge emblems and sterling silver goods. T. M. Jackson, 104 W. Second Street.

U. G. MILLER

DEALER IN

COAL and LIME

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Hair, Plaster, Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer and Flue Pipes, Chimney Tops, Field Tile and Building Brick.

A. W. Mills Old Stand

Corner Jeffersonville Avenue and Tipton Street
Phone No. 8.

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS

Wool Shirts

There is nothing more comfortable and durable than a good Wool Shirt. We have a large assortment in black, blue, grey, green, olive, drab and red. - - - \$1.00 to \$2.50.

THE HUB

Blank Books and Office Supplies

T. R. CARTER'S

WANT ADVERTISING

LOST—Gold band ring. Leave here. Reward.

FOR RENT—Cottage. Inquire 201 S. Bill St. tf

FOR RENT—Four room cottage on E. Laurel St. Inquire here. j15d

WANTED.—Girl for general house work. 419 W. 5th. j13d

FOR SALE—Horse, wagon and harness. Giles Manuel. Phone 367. tf

FOR RENT—Four room house, 516 Indianapolis Ave. Call phone 204. j18d

FOR RENT—Seven room house corner of Second and Blish streets. Inquire here. d30dtf

WANTED—To buy one set of second hand double harness. Inquire here. j13d&w

FOR SALE—Large shed, metal roof, enclosed, suitable for storing implements or anything about the farm. Standfield-Carlson Hardware Co. j14d-20w

MAN WANTED—To invest \$300 or more, in good profitable business, good chance for one who has clothing and gents' furnishing experience. Apply at this office. j15d

Wanted.—\$250 cash or a year in College can be easily earned by one young man are one young lady in each county in the United States. Plan easy and does not interfere with other employment. No money required. For particulare address M. H. Pemberton, Columbia, Mo.

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	MAX	MIN
January 13, 1910,	42	36

Weather Indications.

Rain in south. Rain or snow in north portion tonight and Friday. Colder tonight south portion.

Prof. J. E. Clifford, superintended of the public schools at Brownstown, transacted business in the city Wednesday.

Watches for 1910

We are quoting strong values in watches of reliable make. This should influence the anticipation of the New Year's needs.

D. Gruen & Sons fine thin model gentleman watch. E. Howard high grade watches. Elgin and Waltham watches.

Every watch is guaranteed. Make your selection now for the New Year. Have the watch regulated and engraved and it will be ready for use at any time.

J. G. LAUPUS
JEWELER

PERSONAL.

G. W. Jones was here from Medora this morning.

Meade Tabor went to Columbus this morning.

John Hagel was a passenger to Columbus yesterday.

Rev. Samuel Hobson was here from Acme Wednesday.

L. A. Winterberg, of Edinburg, was in the city Wednesday.

S. G. Rucker came down from Indianapolis this morning.

Richard Land, of Salem, was in the city Wednesday night.

George W. Zollman was here from Medora Wednesday night.

Miss Bessie Clark was calling on friends here this afternoon.

Harley Jackson was a passenger to Indianapolis this morning.

Edward P. Elsner was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

A. B. Irwin, of Jennings county, was in the city this morning.

William P. Masters was a passenger to Crothersville Wednesday.

Edward P. Elsner made a business trip to Brownstown Wednesday.

William Hays, mail carrier at Brownstown, was in the city today.

E. G. VonFang went to Columbus Wednesday to attend the poultry exhibit.

Mrs. Wm. Harding, of Newcastle, is spending several days with home folks.

Geo. W. Jones, of Medora, was here this morning on his way to Louisville.

Ollie Moritz, a fireman on the Pennsylvania line, was in the city Wednesday.

David Colburn returned to his home at Medora Wednesday after a short visit here.

Mr. Carr, of Hamilton township, attended the stock sale at Crothersville Wednesday.

F. W. Wesner went to Salem today to look after two cases he has in circuit court there.

Everett Holmes, of Cortland, went to Crothersville Wednesday to attend the stock sale.

Taylor Pruden, merchant at Cortland, was transacting business in the city Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Clark is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lillie Hawn, of Little York, for a few days.

John Murray, of Redding township, went to Crothersville Wednesday to attend the stock sale.

William Shuts, agent of Prudential Insurance Company, was here from Brownstown yesterday.

Carl Meyers and Otto Hunterman went to Muncie Wednesday to work in Muncie Chair factory.

Granville Tabor, of Redding township, attended the Keach stock sale at Crothersville Wednesday.

Issac G. Walling, Captain of police on the Pennsylvania line, was here from Scottsburg Wednesday.

James Luckey, of Reddington, and a Mr. Swengel, of Redding township, were passengers to Vernon this morning.

Henry F. Bruning, of Bedford, was here Wednesday and went to Crothersville to attend the stock sale of Clyde Keach.

William Harris, of Medora, returned here Wednesday night from Cadillac, Mich., where he has been employed in a restaurant for several weeks.

Lem Beldon, of Crothersville, one of the candidates for the democratic nomination for county clerk, was in the city Wednesday and went to Brownstown.

C. A. Vest, a carriage dealer and hardware merchant at Tuscola, Ill., and son stopped off here yesterday to visit the Ahlbrand carriage factory and went on to Cincinnati this morning.

In olden times doctors bled people to rid them of rheumatism, aches and pains, later they rubbed with salves and liniments. Now Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea does the work through the blood, the surest, safest and only way. Cure yourself. Begin tonight. Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Fire Destroys Print Shop. Greenwood, Ind., Jan. 13.—The plant of the Country Publishing company was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of approximately \$40,000, with \$27,000 insurance. The publishing house was owned and operated by the Quinby brothers of Detroit, Mich., former owners of the Detroit Free Press.

None Fatally Hurt. Vincennes, Ind., Jan. 13.—A passenger train on the Vandalia railroad, Vincennes division, was wrecked near Bruceville, a short distance from here. Fifteen persons were injured, none fatally.

We do "Printing That Pleases."

INSURGENTS DENY THAT THEY ARE FIGHTING THE ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, Jan. 11.—After a caucus of the Insurgents Representative Gardner of Massachusetts gave out the following statement:

"In an effort to becloud the real issue, an unfair and malicious attempt is being made to represent us as opposed to President Taft's administration and policies. There is not even a semblance of truth in this accusation. Without exception we are firm supporters of Republican doctrines and of President Taft's administration. We are banded together for a single purpose and for no other. Our sole aim as a body is to restore to the house of representatives complete power of legislation in accordance with the will of a majority of its members. "We are striving to destroy the system of autocratic control which has reached its climax under the present speaker."

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Yes, It Is Coming

Special For Three Days This Week
Thursday, Friday and Saturday

We will place on sale 3500 yards of fine Embroidery, all new Spring Patterns, consisting of Edges, Insertions and Flouncings.

We have divided this Embroidery into Four lots, priced as follows: 5, 9, 12½ and 15 cts.

SEE THE WINDOW AND YOU WILL KNOW THE VALUE.

OUR SECOND ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE WILL CONTINUE THE ENTIRE MONTH.

Remember the whole STORE participates in the price cutting to the extent of a Sacrifice during the Stock Reducing SALE.

Come and select your bargain, quality guaranteed.

SEYMOUR DRY GOODS CO.

104 SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET.
MILLER'S OLD STAND.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES.
Miss Verna Jones.
Miss Dena Steavens.
Miss Lana Stephens.
GENTS.
Mr. Frank Brown.
Master Harold Diehl.
Mr. Harvy Harden.
Mr. John Liddle.
Mr. T. G. Prince.
Chas. Walsh.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, Jan. 10, 1910.

Mrs. Carrie Haeny came down from Cincinnati Wednesday afternoon to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Roemmel, and other relatives.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

A CHRISTMAS STORY

Without flowers is an ill-chosen tale. So are Christmas presents incomplete without perfumes. We have made perfumes our holiday specialty for years. We have pleased thousands. We can please you. See our line now opening up. * * * * *

Cox Pharmacy Co.

Good Teeth a Necessity To Enjoy Life

QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Set of Teeth.....\$8.00
Gold Crowns, (22K).....\$5.00
Bridge Work.....\$5.00
Fillings.....75 cents and up

Extracting Painless With Nitrous Oxide Gas. EXAMINATION FREE

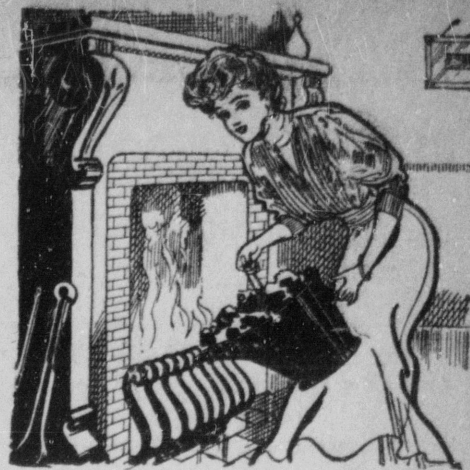
No. 7 W. Second St. Dr. R. G. Haas, SEYMOUR, IND.

WE FACE THE FACT

That the selling time for Winter Clothes is growing short—Plenty of time yet to wear heavy weights but the time for selling is not so long. We prefer money to stock, and we are going to make great sacrifices to do it. We are offering great bargains in Men's Suits, Overcoats and Gents' Furnishings.

BUY NOW.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.



It's Certainly Great Coal

you get from us. So free from dirt, stones and slate. So free burning, so quick to get going. Order a ton or so just so you can say you get your coal here. Then people will say that nothing but the best is good enough for you—even in coal.

Raymond City Coal at \$3.75.

EBNER
Ice and Cold Storage Co.

NOTICE

FOR SALE—Pair of sleigh runners for buggy, cheap. Also good soft coal base burner stove, good shape, keeps fire over night. \$8.00 for stove if taken soon. Phones Off. 186, Res. 5.

See E. C. BOLLINGER, Agt.

Experienced Tailor

We want to do your tailoring. Give us a trial. Prices reasonable. Best of work in cleaning, pressing and dyeing. Phone 468.

D. DiMATTEO

One door east of traction station.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to THE SEYMOUR TAILORS

And have them put in first class wearing condition. 117 NORTH CHESTNUT STREET SEYMOUR, INDIANA

CONGDON & DURHAM.

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit

INSURANCE
Real Estate, Rental Agency
Prompt Attention to All Business

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

PIANO TUNING

Piano tuning is a science acquired only after years of experience, and satisfactory results cannot be obtained without it. 15 Years Experience.

J. H. EuDaly

ELMER E. DUNLAP,
ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office: Columbus

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH / Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. KEMY

SEYMOUR - - - INDIANA

About all the once mighty Bourbon family still has to lose is Spain.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow." Taft, Kansas, has a population of three.

Find a man who thinks he knows it all and he won't rest till he tells you seven-eighths of it.

They refer to the Astor affairs as a "gumshoe divorce," just because nobody got a chance to rubber.

Sometimes it takes more energy to climb out of bed in the morning than is required to do a whole day's work.

King Manuel is supposed to be looking for a wife. Can any man imagine a pleasanter occupation than that?

And to think that the men who make such nice white sugar could be such dark-eyed villains as to deliberately cheat their own Uncle Sam!

A Washington dispatch proposes a "cure for panics." The only cure for panics is a level head in a time of crisis and faith in the government.

A Los Angeles man has willed \$500,000 to a woman who fished him. Being chivalrous he did not explain that he left it as an evidence of his gratitude.

Every possible means is used to tempt this nation into imitating Europe by assuming a burden of militarism. Heaven forbid that the tempters should prevail.

King George of Greece wants to abdicate. The King business is getting to be almost as strenuous as shooting lions on the jump in Africa, and the crowned heads of Europe are not used to it.

A young man in Pennsylvania is to undergo a pension operation for horse stealing. It is not believed the experiment will prove more dangerous than the old way of operating on horse thieves.

"Palmistry may be made of the greatest help in training a child and directing his education," declares a journal devoted to that "science." Since the time of Noah, if not before, parents have employed the palm for that purpose—often with striking results.

History never repeats itself precisely. The papers not long ago reported another naval battle of Salamis. The first one took place twenty-four centuries ago, and the Persians were badly defeated. This time the strife was waged with field batteries and warships against some mutinous officers on torpedo boats.

It is fitting that one feature of the present world-wide movement of disease prevention should be a campaign against the so-called hookworm, and the recent gift of a million dollars for this purpose by John D. Rockefeller will make it possible for science to carry on the desired investigation and crusade. It is only within half a dozen years that the medical authorities have recognized the existence of this half-like parasite, which is now receiving so much attention. To its presence is ascribed a form of anemia which is prevalent in parts of the Southern States, especially among children—a malady which not only retards the physical and mental development of its victims, but also renders them much more susceptible to other diseases, as consumption, pneumonia, typhoid fever and malaria.

It is suggested that Washington call a conference of the powers to secure some form of international protection for sea-life—seals, whales, sea-lions, the fish packs. The destruction and pending extinction of the fur seals in Behring Sea is the occasion for the proposal, but such seals are not the only valuable oceanic denizens whose existence requires some world-wide guardianship. Probably the State Department is near despair in its endeavors to protect the seal of Behring Sea, and it is a desperate hope that a conference of all the powers will exert sufficient moral coercion upon any one reluctant nation to force it into acquiescence in measures of international conservation. But the predatory hand of man that Lord Byron once described as stayed at the boundary of the deep blue ocean, is to-day so armed with weapons of destruction, and so skilled in their use, that even the abyssal depths are threatened with decimation, if not with depopulation. Economic common sense, moreover, dictates interference. Mankind can do without the luxury of seal-skins, and even can afford utilitarianly to wipe out many beautiful or curious forms of sea-life. But the oceans constitute great reservoirs of food, which should be properly policed in order that their stores be not fatally depleted. Professor Huxley estimated that more sustenance for human life was contained in a square mile of ocean than in a square mile of the most fertile land. When one considers the vastness of the Seven Seas, it seems impossible that a race of land animals could threaten seriously to depopulate them. But the

shoals of herring, mackerel, salmon, cod, have certain habits. They disappear for periods in the watery unknown, and then at recurrent periods return to certain habitats, where they are defenseless against the rapine of men. Piscatorial science is widening, and governments should apply such knowledge as they are in forestry and mines and agriculture. As the oceans three miles off shore are international domains, only international concert can conserve their life.

The question what becomes of graduates of universities after they leave the university, is one that interests the State. If it educates a youth to be a teacher, lawyer, doctor or farmer, it has the right and duty to inquire whether he follows the profession for which he was trained, and if he does, whether he found the instruction profitable. The University of Illinois has attempted to collect statistics that would answer these questions, and with results that are fairly gratifying. The general impression that many young men take instruction in certain professions, and then go into something else when they reach the outside world, is not supported by the returns from Illinois. On the contrary, it is shown that there is a pretty general clinging to the profession for which the training was obtained. This is particularly gratifying in the case of the graduates from the farm school. The question here was whether, to avoid manual labor, the graduates were avoiding the farm. The answer is that out of 184 graduated between 1899 and 1909, 115 engaged directly in farming. Ninety per cent of the whole number, or 163, remained in business directly connected with farming. Forty were engaged in experiment station work, seven in the department of agriculture in Washington. Sixteen were teaching, three were in real estate and two in Y. M. C. A. work. These were not included in the 90 per cent, though one who had become editor of a farm paper was. The returns from the college of engineering were less complete. The graduates are scattered over the world. Only 63 per cent reported, but of these 90 per cent were employed in engineering work. The graduates of Illinois are thus seen to be doing the work they set out to do, and for which that university attempted to fit them. The facts are creditable to the improvement in methods of instruction in the technical colleges of the country. A few years ago it could not be said that the farm schools were giving the undergraduate anything better than an academic training with a few homilies on country life thrown in. Now they are preparing men for actual, scientific farming.

TRAPPING "BIG CATS."

Easiest Victims of Wild Animal Trapper the Most Ferocious.

Strange as it may seem, the easiest victims of the wild animal trapper are the most ferocious—those bloodthirsty, huge cats, the lion, the tiger, and those other beautiful felines, the panther, the leopard and the jaguar.

With the lion, for instance, it is simply a matter of stealing the cubs, A. W. Rolker says in St. Nicholas. But kidnapping her whelps from a dangerous beast like a lioness, is, of course, an exciting problem.

In the heart of the darkest, most impenetrable thicket, in the midst of a tangle of vine and thorn and creeper, the lion mother has with her from four to six cubs—golden puffballs—tumbling over one another, scrambling over the great yellow body of the majestic creature which none on earth save these defenseless kittens may near.

Not in the wild world, it would seem, was a home better protected. Yet, out of a thicket, well to leeward, the trapper's eyes are bent upon the lion home—for, once in every twenty-four hours, nature herself renders these babies defenseless, when the mother, stirred by the pangs of hunger, ventures forth to hunt and to eat.

Beside the trapper is a pair of Kaffirs armed with nets made of stout cords. In the trapper's hand is a rifle loaded with a slug of lead as big as a little finger. The slightest snapping of a twig and the dangerous brute comes to the attack headlong, like a yellow streak; or, if she cannot locate the danger, she picks up her cubs one by one by the neck, bounding away with them in ten-foot springs and hiding them in a tangle even more dense than the other.

For hours the trapper must lie, nerves on edge, before the mother quits her lair to strike down a buck or a water buffalo. Then, cautiously, with rifle ready, the trapper presses forward and into the unguarded lion home.

Quickly the men must work. Should the lioness return expectedly, nothing but a bullet, well and quickly aimed, could save them.

Capturing cubs is, however, only one of three methods which the trapper uses to transfer the big felines out of the wilderness into the cage. By far the greater number of his captives are adult beasts in the height of their prime, vigor and ferociousness. To catch these the trapper uses either a pitfall or a huge trap.

A Word for the Unsatisfied.

Those who are quite satisfied sit still and do nothing. Those who are not quite satisfied are the sole benefactors of the world.—Landor.

Nearly everyone is looking for the best of it; and here's where the controversy about honesty comes in.

For the Little Folks

MUSIC.

At night when I have gone to bed
And all is dark and still,
The nicest songs go through my head,
They come and go at will.

The sweetest music I have heard,
With words that fit just so;
It sounds as if a fairy bird
Were singing sweet and low.

Then to myself the song I hum,
I learn the words by rote;
But when I wake the words won't come!

I cannot sing a note!
—Elizabeth West Parker, in the Christian Register.

"THEN" AND "NOW."

Both Jack and Junie were pouting. They hated starting to school. The very loveliest fall weather was in progress and they wanted to go gathering nuts and autumn leaves. In fact, they didn't want to be shut up in a stuffy schoolhouse, poring over old books. That was just what they both said mentally.

Their aged grandfather, sitting on the porch in the sun, understood something of what went through their minds, and as it wanted a quarter of an hour till time for them to start to school—it was the first day of the fall term—he called them to him.

"I know you feel reluctant about going to school," he said. "But I don't believe you realize how much you have to be thankful for in these fine days of the present time. I will tell you of the first day of school in the woods of Kentucky when I was a youngster of some twelve or fourteen years of age—if you care to hear about it."

"Oh, yes; tell us about it, grandpapa," said Junie, eager to have anything occur which might take from her mind the thought of school for the time being. And Jack added his voice to hers: "Yep, Gram-pap, let's hear about it."

"Well, when I was a youngster we lived in the hills of Kentucky and the hills were covered with heavy timber. The neighborhood was sparsely settled and there was no thought of public school in those days. But as there were a number of growing boys and girls in that especial part of the country, the fathers got together and decided to send to a town in Indiana for a schoolmaster. One was found who would 'keep school' for a dollar per month per head—that is, he would come and teach the young idea how to shoot for the price of one dollar for each pupil at the end of each month.

"Well, it was a cold, frosty morning early in November when our first school 'set.' Long before daybreak my father hustled my brothers and sisters and myself out of our beds in the attic. 'It's first day of school, youngsters,' he called at the foot of our ladder-like stairs. 'Come, be stirring. Can't waste a dollar a month on each of you 'less you git the wuth of it.'"

"We pulled ourselves from bed, dragged on our clothes in the cold, dim dawn—for we were not allowed candles to dress by—and went downstairs to the kitchen, where we washed hands and faces in a tin basin of cold water. Hurriedly we ate our breakfast by candle light—and got together all the books that had been accumulated by the family during their life. There were 'Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress,' the Bible, the New Testament, a badly damaged copy of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' a copy each of McGuffey's Reader and Speller. I have no idea where or how my parents had ever gotten together such an extensive library, but I do know it was the admiration of those living in the neighborhood, and the good preacher used to come to our house Saturday nights 'to study,' as he put it.

"Well, by 8 o'clock school was in session. There were about twelve boys and girls, ranging in ages from five years to twenty. Not one of them could read well enough to go through a sentence without assistance from the 'master.' Some read from the Bible, some from old books of history, some from regular text books, but the latter were scarce. There was but one grammar in the school, and it was used by the entire class that was considered 'advanced' enough to learn their own language.

"In the corner, seasoning beside the fireplace, were several hickory 'gads.' Such long, heavy switches were brought in each morning by the teacher to use in flogging the pupils, for the old idea prevailed that unless the rod was used, and plentifully, the child would be spoiled. The teacher and pupils went into the school as natural enemies. And it was a lucky boy who managed to escape a gadding at least twice a week."

"Oh, how horrible!" exclaimed Junie. "I would not have gone to such a school."

"I think it worst about the funny kind of books they used," laughed Jack. "Gee, what if we had to study from such books! Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' Ugh!"

"That's just the point, my children," said the grandfather. "I want you to realize what the present is as compared with the past—the 'then' and the 'now.' Here are my grandchildren, living in a fine, up-to-date town with a finely equipped school and all the necessary books for a liberal education. The school is free. The finest teachers are employed, and there are no hickory gads. The

most comfortable schoolhouse is furnished with proper heating and lighting. Everything conducive to the good of the pupil is thought of. And yet the schoolchild is ungrateful, doesn't like to go to school. What if he had to undergo the hardships attending the getting of a meagre education that his forefathers suffered? Then he might pout and want to stay at home. Why, my children, our schoolhouse down there in Kentucky when I was a youngster was built of unheated logs and we sat on slab benches. We started before the sun was up, and we suffered intense cold. We had but three months of school during the year; our parents could not afford more. Ah, those are a few of the differences between 'then' and 'now.'"

Jack looked at Junie, and Junie looked at Jack. Then both felt ashamed of having disliked their fine school. They looked at their old grandfather and understood why he was sometimes a bit old-fashioned and used queer language. He had never had their opportunity. And both decided then and there to make the most of the grand chance given them. And never again would they pout because of having to go to school, for the modern school meant so much!—Washington Star.

EXPLORING BLARNEY CASTLE.

My gaze was taken from the enchanting scenery by a tap on the shoulder from my guide. I looked around and on the other side I saw something very interesting. Two bars ran up the yonder wall. On top was a number of strong iron spikes.

The wall all around the castle is over five feet high, so these bars were the same height and the iron spikes set on top of this particular part of the wall measured about a foot in length. In a flash I knew what was there—the world-famous Blarney stone! I walked over there and my attention was immediately arrested by hearing a conversation between an American—one of my countrymen—and an Irish boy.

"I will, sir," said the boy, "if I get the money."

"Here, it is," said the man. "I'll give it to you first."

"Naw. Wouldn't it fall out of my pocket while I'd be kissin' it? I'll kiss it first. Here, catch my legs." He laid flat on his back, swung back his arms and grasped the bars, and, telling them to let him out, gradually swung down, that awful way, in a careless fashion. I heard coming from beneath a large granite stone about a yard in thickness, a foot in height and four in length:

"Hold on a minute now, while I carve my initial," cried the boy from underneath, and as is usual with the natives, he brought out a vial and proceeded with his work. When drawn up he said he could hardly find a place to put his name, there were so many other initials.

Then we took a journey down the "Dark Stairs," and I had to hold on to my guide for fear of stumbling in the dark. The merry laugh of the little boys playing tricks on unwary visitors reached my ears. The "Dark Stairs" are not very long, but dark—Oh! How black, black it was! In the regular stairs—the one by which I came to the top—there are 108 steps. We went into a chamber, and, crossing to a window—or so I thought it was—and looked down. Down, down, I could see a slanting chute of cement. This was used for pouring hot lead on the enemy below. What fierce battles were fought on those grand grounds below, and what grand victories were won when McCarthy was chief of this stronghold.

At last we came out into the open air. On one side was a small, round tower—the old place of execution, belonging to the castle. We explored the caves, and many led us back into the castle, while others ended in large chambers. When I returned I dreamt that night of the wonderful Blarney Castle.—Jerry J. Buckley, in the Boston Herald.

THE PEQUOT WAR.

The Pequot war, which began in the spring of the year 1637, was caused by the English settlers, who endeavored to harbor a number of Indians who had been driven away from the Pequot tribe.

The tribe inhabited the valley of the Pequot or Thames river, which is in the southeastern part of Connecticut, and empties into Long Island Sound. In revenge they burned a large number of English cabins and massacred the inmates. In battle the English wore armor which prevented them from running fast enough to overtake the fleet Indians, who quickly took advantage of this and continued their depredations.

Capt. John Mason, whose mother was killed by these Indians, determined to punish them. He collected ninety men from Connecticut and a number from Massachusetts. These, combined with a few Indians who were not friendly to the tribe, started at night to march from Mystic to the Indian village, a short distance away, where the dreaded Chief Sassacus dwelt.

They surrounded and burned the town. Between 500 and 600 men, women and children were either burned to death or shot while trying to escape. The terrified survivors made a peace which extended throughout New England, and lasted for over forty years.—Gladys Dromgold Emig, in the Washington Star.

ELECTRIFYING AMERICA.

Fifteen Million Miles of Wire Used for Telegraph and Telephone.

More than fifteen million miles of single wire is used by the people of the United States in communicating with each other. Of this amount about thirteen million miles is operated by telephone systems, the rest by the telegraph companies. The length is enough to encircle the globe at the equator six hundred times.

In fact, it must be even greater by this time, as the above figures, though recently published by the census office, refer to 1907. At the 1880 census the telephone companies reported 34,305 miles of wire, about one-ninth of the mileage of the telegraph companies. In 1907 the telephone mileage was eight times as great as the telegraph.

In the amount of business done, the sum paid in salaries and wages and the capital invested in 1907 the telephone business was a little over three and one-half times as extensive as the telegraph industry, and during that year it furnished employment for more than five times as many persons.

Between 1902 and 1907 there was an addition of 8,098,918 miles of wire for the use of the telephone systems as compared with an increase of but 259,611 in the mileage of owned and leased wire for commercial telegraph purposes. The increase in the wire mileage of the telephone systems during the five years referred to was more than six times as great as the total amount of wire added to the telegraph business since 1880.

The use of telephones by railroads exclusively in connection with the operation of the roads has increased rapidly since 1902. Although the electric interurban roads early recognized the advantages of the telephone for dispatching purposes the larger steam railroads have been disinclined to substitute the telephone for the telegraph.

The bulletin points out that it gives the first statistics for the commercial wireless systems already established, and states that they were operated at a loss of \$47,628 in 1907.

There were six commercial wireless telegraph systems in 1907, operating 122 tower stations, located at most of the large ports of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes and in Hawaii. They transmitted 163,617 wireless messages. Over the telegraph wires in 1907 there were flashed 368,470,509 messages, of which 5,869,317 were cablegrams.

It is shown that 90.5 per cent of the cities with a population of at least ten thousand in 1900 were equipped with electric fire alarms. It appears that for 1907 there were 120,719 fire alarms received. Concerning police patrol signaling the bulletin says that there were 41,961,650 calls.—New York Sun.

BLUE SIGN FOR NERVES.

German Hotels Joining Teutonic Anti-Noise Society.

Little blue signboards, bearing recalcitrant devices, are appearing sporadically over the doorways of hotels in various parts of Germany. These are outward badges of the spiritual rectitude of the particular hotel proprietors, men who at the bidding of a new society have called down quietude to be the presiding genius over their establishments. Therefore, nerve-racked travellers should make for those blue signs and enter the portals which they adorn; but the youthful and the giddy aged, who love bustle, chatter and music, will go elsewhere. The new Teutonic Anti-Noise Society's special aim is to enlist hosts who will agree to provide shutters to all bedrooms, so that they may be darkened at will, a sitting room where silence broods over the scene, doors which automatically close without banging or creaking, silent dining room service, an alarm system by which a single guest will be surely awakened without calling up every other sleeping wight on the same floor, and to banish the music room to an annex entirely apart from the main building. So far so good. But trouble will assuredly arise over the solemn promise to keep a blacklist for circulation among the Knights of Silence, a list which will bear the names and descriptions of persons cursed with raucous voices, resonant laughs, evil tempers, or any other faults likely to jar the nerves of susceptible people; such objectionables to be rigorously turned from the doors.—Memphis News Scimitar.

Result of Observation.

A little girl from an east end slum was invited with others to a charity dinner given at a great house in the west end of London.

In the course of the meal the little matron startled her hostess and the aristocratic company by solemnly propounding the query: "Does your husband drink?"

"Why, no," replied the astonished mistress of the house.

"How much coal do you burn? What is your husband's salary? Has your husband any bad habits? Does your son go to work?"

By this time the presiding genius of the table felt called upon to ask her humble guest what made her put such strange questions.

"Well," was the innocent reply, "mother told me to behave like a lady, and when ladies call at our house they always ask my mother those questions."—Chicago Journal.

China has more than 1,000 walled cities.

A STAY-AT-HOME WOMAN.

In Fourteen Years She Has Not Spent a Night Away.

American women have the reputation of being restless gadabouts, not perhaps without having given grounds for the accusation; but there's one American woman who is a home-stayer of the most chronic type.

Mrs. Kate Walker has lived in the lighthouse on Robbins reef for twenty-three years, and the number doesn't have any mystic significance implying an impending departure either. For fourteen of those years, ever since her husband's death, she herself has been keeper of the light.

Robbins reef is a ledge a mile or so north of Staten Island on the port side as you sail up the bay. You reach Mrs. Walker's home by scrambling up an iron ladder after you have reached the spot—that is all it is, a spot—by boat. As that is the only means of reaching Mrs. Walker's establishment it is easy to understand that it isn't a rush of visitors that keeps her at home.

She not only has the light to maintain—and she has never once failed in that—but there are also a siren run by an engine and a fog bell, both of which must be kept going in thick weather. Mrs. Walker takes a long nap in the afternoon so as to keep on the alert at night. The machinery regulating the light, which is a revolving one, has to be wound every five hours. She says that the light is never off her mind at night, and that even when she sleeps she wakes up every hour.

Before her husband died she went to the Catskill once; but since she became keeper of the light she has never been farther than across the bay. Her front yard—and back and side yards, too—is a narrow-railed platform; beyond that only water on all sides.—Harper's Weekly.

Troubles of a Humorist.

Mark Twain once approached a friend, a business man, and confided the fact that gems of thought were forming in his brain with such rapidity that they were even beginning to sparkle in his eyes, and that he needed the assistance of a stenographer.

"I can send you one, fine young fellow," the friend said. "He came to my office recently in search of a position, but I didn't have an opening. I am sure you will find him all right."

"Has he a sense of humor?" Mark asked cautiously.

"Oh, I am sure he has—in fact, he got off one or two pretty witty things himself recently," the friend hastened to assure him.

"Sorry, but he won't do, then," the writer said, with a disappointed shake of his head.

"Why, er, why not?" was the surprised query.

The would-be employer assumed a confidential air.

"I'll tell you," he said. "You see, I had one once before with a sense of humor, and it interfered too much with the work. I can't afford to pay a man \$2 a day for laughing."—New York Times.

No Colds in Antarctic Region. Lieut. Shackleton tells of a curious phenomenon of life in the Antarctic regions. The daily journey is of course taken under atmospheric conditions involving the extreme cold. The danger of what is called "catching cold" is increased by the fact that the toll of dragging sledges over miles of snow and broken ice lands the workers at the end of the day in a condition of profuse perspiration.

Nevertheless, during the whole of their stay in the Antarctic regions not a single one of the adventurers suffered from bodily infirmity ordinarily following on exposure to extreme cold. The peculiarity was the more marked in view of the fact that at the first port their vessel touched on the homeward voyage nearly every man, including the commander, had catarrh.—Scotsman.

Why Quail Are Scarce.

Hunters complain bitterly this fall at the scarcity of partridge. Hardly any have been bagged. The quail, which were so plentiful in the summer on the flats, have all disappeared. It is thought they have migrated south. Several years ago the quail were exterminated by a severe winter and the cover was restocked with quail secured in the south. It is now thought a mistake was made in not securing Nebraska quail. The same thing occurred last year, when the birds that were very numerous early in the fall had all gone before the shooting season opened. The Dansville Fish and Game Protective Association will doubtless secure a lot of western birds next spring.

Fearlessness of Seagulls.

A Glasgow doctor who was recently touring the Highlands had a somewhat unique experience with seagulls while passing through the Caledonian Canal. The birds were, as usual, following the steamer and were being fed by the passengers.

To prove how tame or bold they were, the doctor fed them by placing pieces of biscuit on his cap. The birds soon displayed much skill in snapping up the food. Then the doctor placed a piece of biscuit in his mouth. The gulls were shy at first, but ultimately one bird bolder than his fellows partook of the morsel, and before long there was brisk competition for the titbits. The snapshots on board were kept busily engaged, so that there is now pictorial proof of the incident.—Glasgow News.

THE PARADOX OF ASBESTOS.

A Mineralogical, Vegetable Material Put to a Thousand Uses.

Of all the queer materials which nature seems to have provided for no other purpose than that man may show his ingenuity in their use, nothing compares to that mineralogical vegetable asbestos, which in its native state is both fibrous and crystalline, elastic and yet brittle, a stone which will float, and which may be carded, spun and woven like flax or silk. Asbestos is mined in practically every section of the globe, and the asbestos of the various countries differs as greatly in appearance as does the foliage of the trees and plants native to each. It is alike in but one feature—that it is absolutely indestructible, no known combination of acids even affecting the strength or appearance of its fiber, and the fiercest flames leaving it unscathed.

Some varieties of asbestos are as compact as marble, and will take the highest polish; others have loose, silky fibers. "Mountain wood" is a variety presenting an irregular, filamentous structure, like wood, and other varieties taking their names from their resemblance to the various materials, are rock cork, mountain leather, fossil paper, and fossil flax.

Asbestos is really a variety of amphibole or hornblende, composed of separable filaments, with silky luster. Its colors are various shades of white, gray or green, passing into brown, red or black. Although as perishable as grass, it is older than any order of animal or vegetable life on earth. It has been put to a thousand practical uses. In London and Paris firemen, clad in asbestos clothing and masks, practically defy the flames, being able actually to pass through a blaze if no longer time is required than the period during which they can hold their breath. Asbestos roofing will eliminate all danger of fire from falling sparks. Millions of feet of steam pipes, boilers, etc., are covered with asbestos, which causes them to retain all heat, while the same material forms a frost-proof protection for gas and water pipes. Asbestos would seem almost indispensable to the electrical engineer, as many parts of electrical devices through which the current passes become heated, and were it not for the non-conducting and heat-resisting qualities of asbestos, which is introduced, the apparatus would be either put out of commission or completely destroyed by short circuiting.

One of the thousands of special uses to which asbestos is applied is for covering walls. Instead of plaster, which must be tediously applied, allowed to dry, finally covered with plaster of paris and polished, a single coat of asbestos is put on the raw bricks. The wall may be covered as soon as built, and a room the walls of which were completed in the morning can have by night a smoothly finished interior, as smooth as glass and as hard as stone. This glossy surface will not crack, for, while perfectly firm, the asbestos is elastic, and it is, moreover, fireproof.

STARVE THE GARBAGE CAN.

That's One Thing the French Do Which Helps to Make Them Rich.

The French have more than \$200,000,000 invested in Japan, and it is only another evidence cumulative of the thrift of the French people. But in France the garbage barrel holds nothing but garbage; in our blessed land two-thirds of its contents is wasted food, and it is possibly true that this branch of waste costs the American people \$1,000,000,000 every year, and the thing is constantly growing, the Washington Post says. That family that insists on making stew of lamb chops instead of lamb neck is a candidate for the poorhouse, unless its head is a man of wealth. It is at once foolish and criminal so to throw away money, and it is playing into the hands of the meat trust every time it is practiced.

It is the only way in the world to fight the trusts—to waste nothing. Put just enough on the table and none to spare. Keep food out of the garbage can. Buy nothing not needed. These are doctrines that every woman fit to be a poor man's wife ought to cherish and practice, and if she be heedless of them and a rich man's wife she will soon turn him to a poorhouse.

The American people have two vices. One is they are too eager in pursuit of a dollar, too prone to regard its possession the chief if not the sole end of life, and the other vice the practice of a frightful waste that would send to the poorhouse any other country in the world. It is computed that bad country roads entail an annual tax of \$800,000,000 on the American people. That is waste. Fires and floods cost other hundreds of millions—all waste. Improvident and stupid farming costs billions—all waste.

But to get back. If we would bring the meat trust and the other trusts to their senses, starve the garbage can—feed it on nothing but dirt and garbage.

A Close Shave.

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "do men ever go to heaven?"

"Why, of course, my dear. What makes you ask?"

"Because I never see any pictures of angels with whiskers."

"Well," said the mother, thoughtfully, "some men do go to heaven, but they get there by a close shave."

A woman argues much as she gets off a car.

ODD GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS.

Unique Points About the United States Worth Remembering.

Among the many geographical peculiarities in the United States there are some especially interesting.

The two largest counties in the United States are Custer County, Montana, and San Bernardino County, California. Each of these is a little more than 20,000 square miles in extent, and the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and New Jersey could be put inside the boundaries of either of them. The smallest county in the Union is Bristol County, Rhode Island, which has only 25 square miles.

The county in the United States having the largest population is New York, which has 2,000,000 people in it. At the time of the last census Bailey County, Texas, which is about the size of the State of Rhode Island, had only four inhabitants.

About 50 miles from Durango, Colorado, there is a point where four States meet. Here by stepping a few feet in either direction one can walk in four different commonwealths in as many seconds. These commonwealths are the States of Colorado, Utah and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. A nearly parallel case is at Harper's Ferry, where the train stops a few minutes to allow the passengers to alight and enjoy a view which permits them to look into three States—Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

The highest and lowest elevations in this country are in California, within 100 miles of each other. The loftiest is Mt. Whitney, 14,499 feet high, and the lowest is Death Valley, about 450 feet below the level of the sea.

Two Oceans Pass, in Yellowstone Park, is so named because whenever there is a shower in the vicinity and a certain small creek overflows, its waters spread over the edge of the continental divide and pass into tributaries of rivers which flow to the Atlantic and to the Pacific.

The longest city street in the United States is Western avenue, Chicago, which is exactly 22 miles long. Its nearest rival is Halsted street, also in Chicago, which is two-thirds of a mile shorter. Halsted street is so much more closely built up that it is usually spoken of as the longest street in the world. Interspersed with the native Americans on this one street are Germans, Italians, Russians, Jews, Bohemians, Poles and Greeks. Halsted street is crossed over and under by 20 railroads.

A novel way to demonstrate the size of the State of Texas is to spread out a map of the Union and stretch a string across Texas the longest way. Then placing one end of the measure at Chicago, one will find that the other end will extend into either the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico.

PLANTATIONS OF THE SOUTH.

Tendency Is to Leave Them for Life Found in Towns and Villages.

In one of his educational addresses last summer President Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina, made the striking point that "community life" in contrast with plantation life is the conspicuous feature of social development in the south at the present time—resulting from the changes wrought by the war between the sections.

Half a century ago the plantation-house was the center of the neighborhood, and these centers were widely separated, says a South Carolina newspaper. Now the tendency is to build homes in villages where churches and schools may be the more conveniently maintained by community effort. The facts of this social readjustment are plain to the casual observer—once they have been called to his attention.

The habit of your "hard-headed business man" is to laugh at college professors, in a good-natured way, as theorists and dreamers, but the truth is that every-day and commonplace money-making schemes have their beginnings in the fundamental principles of psychology, civics, and political economy. The most capable business man is he who has some understanding of these principles (though he be scarcely conscious of it) coupled with the energy and courage to apply them in his investments.

In South Carolina "cross-road" settlements are becoming villages almost daily, and villages are blossoming into towns. Last Monday the State printed an extended description of a town in the lower Savannah valley (Estill)—growing, full of public spirit and enterprise, blessed with wealth and health—which perhaps three-fourths of the people of the State did not know to be on the map. Fifty such villages in South Carolina could be named, and within a decade there will be fifty others to come into being as the "capitals" of prosperous neighborhoods.

Spinner (who is doing a little canvassing)—But, aw, my good fellow, you don't mean to say that you would do away with the aw—upper classes altogether, what?

Toiler—"Corse I would. Why, wot's the use o' the bloomin' upper classes ter the bloomin' likes o' you an' me?" The Tatler.

Bowers—Why is it that one man always plays a piano while another man sings? Powers—I don't know, but I suppose it is done so that each can blame it on the other.

Biggs—Isn't there a deep ring to that man's voice? Wiggs—Yes, he must have a hollow head.

TRYSTING PLACE SCENE.

Indiana Farmer Wants to Prevent Students' Recreations.

Six police officers with red handkerchiefs draped around their necks in cowboy fashion, with slouch hats pulled down over their eyes and each armed with a six-shooter, jumped unceremoniously from behind the rocks recently to frighten De Pauw students who were strolling with their co-ed acquaintances toward Big Four Springs, a favorite trysting place among Methodist students.

Hiram Rudisill, a wealthy Putnam county farmer, owns a strip of ground known as the old Voss place, over which students for two score years have strolled, the Indianapolis News says. A narrow pathway winds between the hills, on the sides of which grow massive trees. In the fall and spring of the year this walk is especially popular among De Pauw men and women, who seek recreation and fresh air far from the classrooms and books. The walk ends at Big Four Springs, which bubbles in a picturesque valley. The whole order of things changed and Rudisill now declares those who walk this beautiful glen are trespassers. According to Rudisill's own words, he does not care for the "town people," but he is "after the students."

Last fall, it is said, some students used fallen branches of trees in building a fire, before which they toasted marshmallows, and this aroused the wrath of the owner of the property. Mr. Rudisill, fearing that damage might result to his place, warned the students to keep away and stopped up the springs, it is said.

The day the officers swooped down on the students was an especially fine one for "walking dates." By instinct De Pauw students, accompanied by fair co-eds sauntered toward the favorite springs. Thirty couples in turn were the victims of these armed deputies, who did not politely walk up, doff their hats and explain in humble manner that the land had been advertised as closed. The scene was typical of the melodrama. The officers had the appearance of western bandits when they jumped from their hiding places, waving maces and revolvers and frightening the young women and their escorts.

HARD TO BELIEVE.

Facts About the Monkey Which Cannot Be Disputed.

Aesop's ape, it will be remembered, wept on passing through a human graveyard, overcome with sorrow for its dead ancestors, and that all monkeys are willing enough to be more like us than they are they show by their mimicry.

An old authority tells that the easiest way to capture apes is for the hunter to pretend to shave himself, then to wash his face, fill the basin with a sort of bird lime, and leave it for the apes to blind themselves. If the Chinese story is to be believed, the imitative craze is even more fatal in another way, for if you shoot one monkey of a band with a poisoned arrow, its neighbor, jealous of so unusual a decoration, will snatch the arrow from it and stab itself, only to have it torn away by a third, until in succession the whole troop have committed suicide.

In their wild life baboons, as well as the lemurs and many other monkeys, undoubtedly submit to the authority of recognized leaders. There is co-operation between them to the extent that when fighting in company one will go to the help of another which is hard pressed.

In rocky ground they roll down stones upon their enemies and when making a raid, as on an orchard which they believe to be guarded, the attack is conducted on an organized plan, sentries being posted and scouts thrown out, which gradually feel their way forward to make sure that the coast is clear, while the main body remains in concealment behind until told that the road is open.

From the fact that the sentries stay posted throughout the raid, getting for themselves no share of the plunder, it has been assumed that there must be some sort of division of the proceeds afterward. Man, again, has been differentiated from all other creatures as being a tool using animal, but more than one kind of monkey takes a stone in its hand and with it breaks the nuts which are too hard to be cracked with the teeth.

Kind-hearted Caddie.

B. T. Merrimann, the Yale golf champion, told, at a caddies' Christmas dinner, a number of caddie stories.

"Then there is sympathy," said Mr. Merrimann, in the course of his amusing address. "Caddies show at times a sympathy that is fine and striking. Once, in a game, I had the good fortune to be six holes up on my opponent by the time the eighth hole was reached. At the eighth green something went wrong with our reckoning of the strokes, and I claimed that I had won that hole, too, while my opponent claimed that it was halved. After a mild dispute I yielded. But as I moved on with my caddie, I couldn't help grumbling:

"Well, you know, Joseph, I gave in; but I still think I won that hole, after all."

"The boy, with a frown, turned shocked and reproving eyes on me; disgusted with my greed for holes, he whispered hurriedly, so that my opponent shouldn't overhear:

"Shut up, can't you? Do ye want to break the man's heart?"

IN OLD VIRGINIA.

Blue Laws of Cavaliers Much More Strict Than Those of Puritans.

The blue laws of the Puritans weren't in it with the blue laws of old Virginia, though it has always been supposed that the cavaliers of the southland cared more for high living and frivolity than for good behavior and order. In 1662 the following laws were enacted in that State:

Every person who refuses to have his child baptized by a lawful minister (Church of England) shall be amerced 2,000 pounds of tobacco, half to the parish, half to the informer.

To steal or unlawfully kill any hog that is not his own the offender shall pay to the owner 1,000 pounds of tobacco and as much to the informer, and in case of inability to pay shall serve as a slave two years, one to the owner, one to the informer.

No marriage shall be reputed valid in law but such as is made by a minister according to the laws of England. The minister who doth marry contrary to this act shall be fined 10,000 pounds of tobacco.

If a married woman shall slander a person the woman shall be punished by ducking, and if the damages shall be adjudged more than 500 pounds of tobacco her husband shall pay, or the woman receive a ducking for every 500 pounds so adjudged against her husband if he refuse to pay the tobacco.

Enacted that the Lord's Day be kept holy and no journeys or work done thereon, and all persons inhabiting in this country shall resort every Sunday to church and abide there quietly and orderly during the common prayers and preaching, upon the penalty of being fined 50 pounds of tobacco.

Any person inhabiting this country and entertaining a Quaker in or near his house shall, for every time of such entertainment, be fined 5,000 pounds of tobacco, half to the county, half to the informer.

Every master of a vessel that shall bring any Quakers to reside here after July 1 of this year shall be fined 5,000 pounds of tobacco, to be levied by distress and sale of his goods, and he then shall be made to carry him, her or them out of the country again.

The court in every county shall set up near the Court House, in a public and convenient place, a pillory, a pair of stocks, a whipping post and a ducking stool. Otherwise the court shall be fined 5,000 pounds of tobacco.

BUILT ON QUICKSAND.

Remarkable Piece of Engineering on Chinese Railroad.

The most remarkable piece of engineering on the Pekin-Hankow Railroad, China's iron backbone, is Yellow river bridge. Outside America it is the largest of its kind in the world. It measures almost two miles from end to end and is constructed entirely of steel. There is no stream which shifts its bed more than Yellow river. It is called China's sorrow, and is said to have changed its course no less than nine times within the past 200 centuries, each time choosing a different mouth by which it enters the sea. At the last great flood, when the waters forsook their bed, many millions were drowned.

The bed of Yellow river is of quicksand, so deep that it was impossible to use any masonry in constructing the bridge. Steel tubes were sunk in place of the ordinary concrete pillars and these were joined together by steel bands. There are eight of these steel tubes, each of which goes 50 feet down into the bed of the river. Other steel tubes extend down from 33 to 45 feet. The arches of the bridge have a span of 65 feet, where the current is strongest, and of 98 feet in other places. The steel piles, or tubes, have been filled with cement to give them strength, and rock and stones have been sunk around their bases to solidify their foundations.

The stones were first dropped down into the river without any support and were carried away by the quicksand. Later mats made of the branches of trees, bound together with wire, were let down around the piles and the stones dropped upon them. In this way tons of stone have been moored on such rafts about each pile and they have made the bridge as firm as though the piles were bedded in concrete. The bridge was put up in a year and a half, and on the opening day a train of 21 cars passed over it without causing a perceptible vibration.

No Place for Celestials.

George Richmond Hayes, the noted San Francisco ethnologist, said at a recent dinner:

"The yellow races are held in better esteem than used to be the case in the West. I once visited a very rough boom town in Oregon near Cottage Grove. In the leading saloon a man in a red shirt said to me:

"Ye wanter carry yerself almighty straight in these parts, stranger. Go wrong the least mite and, by crinus, we'll lynch ye as quick as look at ye."

"I smiled.

"'Would you lynch me,' I asked, 'if I killed a dog?'"

"'Would we,' he snorted. 'Why, stranger, we've lynched fellers here for killin' Chinamen!'"

The Actor's Dilemma.

"The stage detective must be doubly clever."

"How so?"

"He must disguise himself so that he will be recognized by everybody in the audience and nobody on the stage."

—TIT-BITS.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Every man thinks his brutality is "tact."

Fishing seems to be the favorite form of loafing.

Any woman closely associated with a man can make or break him.

None of us realize how much people talk about us behind our backs.

Every shiftless man is a liar; he acquired the habit in giving excuses.

We despise a man who doesn't appreciate a friend; friends are so rare.

Talk with any man five minutes, and he will say the trouble with him is, he is too meek.

Out of one hundred people who try to save money, ninety-five will make the attempt very feebly.

Even when times are very good, things will not come your way unless you carefully start them.

There are so many kinds of meanness that people now talk about the meanest kind of meanness.

People nearly always predict disaster for their own town, and tell how well other towns are doing.

It is easy to say to a man, "Be sensible." But half the time a man does not know what is sensible.

An Eastern man is teaching people how to kiss by means of a correspondence course. As though everyone does not know!

Much of the clamoring now going on has a tendency to make industry and honorable achievements almost disreputable.

Our experience is that an artist who is not appreciated is just about as disagreeable as it is possible for a human to be.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

The skin of a black fox is worth \$1,000.

There are no deserted farms in Germany.

Women constitute 5.5 per cent of the convicts in American prisons.

The kingdom of Prussia gets out of its cultivated forests over \$24,000,000 a year.

The importation of precious stones into India amounts annually to about \$4,500,000.

A man has been arrested in Chicago who has been making his living by writing sacred songs and stealing horses.

The three wealthiest nations: United States, \$116,000,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, \$62,200,000,000; France, \$42,800,000,000.

The average yield of wood an acre of forests was raised in Germany from twenty cubic feet in 1830 to seventy-five cubic feet in 1908.

The subscriptions for the portrait of Grover Cleveland, to be placed in the executive chamber at Albany, have now reached the sufficient amount of \$1,200.

Buenos Ayres is getting sufficiently busy to demand subways. A bill is pending in the Argentine legislature to authorize the construction of underground electric railways operating in connection with existing surface lines.

A Denver bride called up her grocer the other day and asked him where the Porter house was. He said he had never heard of the place. She said she hadn't either, but she wished she could find it, because her husband wanted one of its steaks.

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

London has a trackless trolley. Monorail systems have proven successful in India.

The old horse car lines of St. Petersburg, Russia, are to be electrified.

Buenos Aires has authorized the construction of an electric subway under the city.

Wireless telegraph apparatus is prohibited in British India except upon government license.

Ozone generators are advocated for the subway cars in New York to increase the oxygen in the air.

A French syndicate has contracted to develop the water powers in Uruguay to furnish light and power to the inland towns.

The City Council of Cincinnati is planning a subway to connect the business section of the city with the outlying residential sections.

Lightning will strike more than once in the same place. A transmission line in Colorado was recently struck five times in the same place.

Cincinnati boasts the only church on wheels. It is a large electric bus which is loaded with singers and speakers and invades the slums every Sunday.

The development of the water powers in California has helped boom the state by bringing new industries and helping old industries with plenty of cheap electric power available.

Hint to Dollmakers.

Miss Lolie Fuller, at a luncheon at Mrs. William Ellis Corey's in New York, told a pretty story about one of her little dancing girls.

"I asked her," said Miss Fuller, "what she would like for Christmas."

"I'd like a doll," she answered. "I wish, though, the dollmakers were more religious."

"Why, my dear?" said I.

"So as I could have a kneeling doll," she replied. "All the dolls I ever saw have to be laid on their stomachs to say their prayers."

MUCH IN LITTLE.

The mines at Butte, Mont. have a combined pay roll of \$3,000,000 a year.

The British Welsbach Company has begun manufacturing electric lights.

The Argentine Legislature is considering the construction of underground railways for Buenos Ayres.

It is just being realized that the Trans-Siberian Railroad was a poor job from an engineering standpoint.

Electricity has replaced mules as the motive power on the street railways of Santos, the Brazilian city from which so much coffee is exported.

A dental college has been added to the University of Madrid, whose graduates will be allowed to practice in Spain without further examination.

In the absence of any form of census the population of Morocco is estimated as between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000. The great majority live in the interior.

Michael Idvorsky Pupin, known as the inventor of wireless telephony and who, according to report, received \$800,000 for an invention which is used in long-distance telephoning, worked his way through Columbia College.

The magnificent memorial church being erected in Birmingham, England, through the generous contributions of world-wide admirers of the late John Henry Newman is nearing completion. It has been built outside of the old oratory, so dear to the heart of the late Cardinal.

Occasionally an English railway section laborer cooks a rabbit without the aid of a fire. All he does is to cover it with a thick crust of clay and immerse it in quicklime. In about twenty minutes he takes it out, cracks the clay (which has baked hard) and inside is his meal done to a turn.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If it is necessary to stir rice, use a fork.

Always add a pinch of salt to your cake; it will improve it.

Use vinegar and a copper cent to remove paint from windows.

Always cook oats in boiling water and sprinkle them in a few at a time.

Mop off linoleum once a month with boiled linseed oil and it will look like new.

Dip a new broom in a good soap suds once a week and see how much longer it will last.

When making potato soup use about half milk and add an egg for thickening. It will be delicious.

Keep an oyster shell in the tea kettle and the lime will collect on it and not on the sides of the kettle.

If you will add salt to your starch the clothes will not stick to the irons; also add a little lard to make clothes shine.

When laundering starched articles in winter always add borax to the starch and the cuffs and collars will not lose shape.

By adding one tablespoonful of butter or a half cup of cream to the batter, pancakes can be baked without greasing the griddle.

When you buy new clothespins, boil them in water and salt and I know you will like the result. It toughens them and keeps them from splitting.

Always soak such things as dried corn, beans, hominy and rice over night, and it will save your fuel. It will not take one-third as long to cook them.

WHAT WISE MEN HAVE SAID.

Luck is a small matter.—U. S. Grant.

Who sows courtesy, reaps friendship.—Basil.

A good resolve will make any port.—Horace.

Make your life your monument.—Ben Jonson.

In all things let reason be your guide.—Solon.

Joys are our wings; sorrows are our spurs.—Richter.

Suspicion is the poison of friendship.—St. Augustine.

Jealousy is a secret avowal of one's inferiority.—Masilion.

Men prize a thing ungained more than it is.—Shakespeare.

What makes life dreary is the want of motive.—George Eliot.

Genius begins great works; labor alone finishes them.—Joubert.

The blessedness or misery of old age is often but the extract of our past life.—De Maistre.

SPLINTERS.

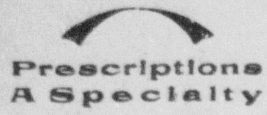
Dog bite—Frankfurter lunch.

Phonograph dealers usually have a good line of talk.

The man with the long head usually has a short tongue.

An insignificant little carpet tack has spoiled many a fervent prayer.

Some people think that they can set the world on fire by burning money.

DRUGS AND
MEDICINESGEORGE F. MEYER'S
DRUG STOREIndianapolis, Columbus and
Southern Traction Co.

In effect Jan. 2, 1910.

North-bound South-bound
Cars Lv. Seymour Cars Ar. Seymour

TO	FROM
7:00 a. m.	C. 6:30 a. m.
8:10 a. m.	G. 7:50 a. m.
9:03 a. m.	I. 8:51 a. m.
9:17 a. m.	L. 9:10 a. m.
10:03 a. m.	L. 9:50 a. m.
11:03 a. m.	L. 10:50 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	L. 11:10 a. m.
12:03 p. m.	L. 11:50 a. m.
1:03 p. m.	L. 12:50 p. m.
2:03 p. m.	L. 1:50 p. m.
3:03 p. m.	L. 2:50 p. m.
3:17 p. m.	L. 3:50 p. m.
4:03 p. m.	L. 4:10 p. m.
5:03 p. m.	L. 4:50 p. m.
6:03 p. m.	L. 5:50 p. m.
6:17 p. m.	L. 6:10 p. m.
7:03 p. m.	L. 6:50 p. m.
8:17 p. m.	L. 8:10 p. m.
9:03 p. m.	L. 8:50 p. m.
10:45 p. m.	L. 9:50 p. m.
11:55 p. m.	L. 11:38 p. m.

I.—Indianapolis. G.—Greenwood.
C.—Columbus.
*—Hoosier Flyers. *—Dixie Flyers.
x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.
Cars make connections at Seymour
with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and
Southern Indiana R. R. for all points
east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see
agents and official time table folders
in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

Southern Indiana
Railway Co.

North Bound.

No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lv Seymour 6:45am	12:20pm	5:30pm
Lv Bedford 8:00am	1:38pm	6:45pm
Lv Odon 9:07am	2:44pm	7:52pm
Lv Elkhart 9:17am	2:54pm	8:02pm
Lv Beehunter 9:32am	3:07pm	8:15pm
Lv Linton 9:47am	3:22pm	8:30pm
Lv Jasonville 10:11am	3:42pm	8:53pm
Ar Terre Haute 11:00am	4:30pm	9:45pm

No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p. m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p. m.

South Bound

No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lv Terre Haute 6:00am	11:15am	5:35pm
Lv Jasonville 6:51am	12:08pm	6:27pm
Lv Linton 7:12am	12:30pm	6:51pm
Lv Beehunter 7:23am	12:43pm	7:04pm
Lv Elkhart 7:33am	12:58pm	7:19pm
Lv Odon 7:48am	1:08 pm	7:29pm
Lv Bedford 9:00am	2:25 pm	8:40pm
Ar Seymour 10:07am	3:35pm	9:50pm

No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p. m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p. m.

For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.
Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.Indianapolis and Louisville
Traction Company

In effect June 1, 1909.

Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for
Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Green-
wood and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:17
a. m. and 1:17, 3:17, 6:17, 8:17 p. m.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for
Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellers-
burg, Watson Junction, Jefferson-
ville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a.
m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louis-
ville and all intermediate points at:
5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and *12:51,
2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.

Local freight service daily except
Sunday between Seymour and Jeffers-
ville and Louisville.

For rates and information see Agents
and official time table folders in all
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* For Scottsburg only.

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SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher,
Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

GOING TO LISBON

Spain Transferring Its Minister, the
Marquis de Villalobar.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Marquis
de Villalobar, Spanish minister at
this capital, has received no official
notification of his reported transfer
from Washington to Lisbon. Such ac-
tion, however, would cause no surprise



MARQUIS DE VILLALOBAR.

as the Spanish foreign office asked
him several weeks ago if a transfer
from Washington to Lisbon would be
acceptable. At that time he replied
that he would prefer to remain in
Washington. The marquis has been
here since July last.

HOUSE CONSIDERING
WHITE SLAVE EVILBill Now Up Is Assured of
Passage.

Washington, Jan. 12.—In the house
some time was spent in general de-
bate on the white slave bill reported
by Representative Howell of New Jer-
sey from the committee on immigra-
tion and naturalization as a substitute
for two measures introduced by Rep-
resentative Bennett of New York and
one by Representative Sabbath of Illi-
nois. The principal opposition to the
measure, which differs from the Mann
bill reported from the interstate and
foreign commerce committee some
days ago and which is now on the
calendar is in its inclusion of immoral
men in the stringent prohibitory
provisions proposed and its strengthening
of the paragraphs with respect to de-
tention and deportations, was from
Representative Richardson of Ala-
bama and Bartlett of Georgia, who
claimed that it interfered with the po-
lice powers of the states.

The measure's passage is assured.
Later the Mann bill will be considered.
Representatives Bennett and Mann
both say that the two measures, if
both are passed, will not conflict in
any essential particular.

FOUL PLAY RUMORS
FOLLOW THIS CASEDeath of Railway Magnate's
Son Being Investigated.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The mysterious
death in Victoria Shaw's notorious re-
sort Sunday of Nathaniel Ford Moore,
twenty-six years old, son of James
Hobart Moore, railroad magnate and
controller, with his brother, W. H.
Moore, of the Rock Island railroad, has
been followed by ugly rumors of foul
play and by activity in various circles
by powerful forces on the one hand to
suppress and on the other to expose
all the facts surrounding the death.
A broken window on the first floor of
2014 Dearborn street caused much
comment. The pane has an appear-
ance as if a man's head had been
rammed through it in a struggle.
There are various rumors that Moore
died as the result of an overdose of a
powerful drug given him for the pur-
pose of detaining him in the resort.
Reports of foul play received no sup-
port from the post-mortem examina-
tion. It showed that Moore died of
heart disease. No traces of drugs or
poisoning or any marks of external
violence were found.

Moore was suffering, according to
the post-mortem, from acute dilation
of the heart, endocarditis, persistent
thymus, chronic interstitial nephritis
and chronic gastritis.

Gaze From Behind the Bars.

New York, Jan. 11.—Edward A.
Boyle, John R. Coyle, Thomas Kehoe
and Patrick J. Hennessey, checkers on
the Williamsburg docks of the Haver-
meyer and Elder refinery, who were
recently convicted with Oliver Spitzer
on a charge of conspiracy to defraud
the government by means of false en-
tries of sugar, have been sentenced by
Judge Martin in the United States cir-
cuit court to serve a year each in the
penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. An
appeal will be taken at once from the
denial of a motion for a new trial, but
Judge Martin refused to grant a stay,
saying he believed the practice of ad-
mitting convicted men to bail to be a
bad one. The four men were accord-
ingly taken to the Island.

Joys of the President.



"Why would you like to be president,
my boy?"
"Look at all the prize turkeys he has
sent to him at Thanksgiving."

Cured of a Severe Attack of Bron-
chitis by Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy.

"On October 18, last, my little three
year old daughter contracted a severe
cold which resulted in a bad case of
bronchitis," says Mrs. W. G. Gibson,
Lexington, Ky. "She lost the power
of speech completely and was a very
sick child. Fortunately we had a
bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Rem-
edy in the house and gave it to her
according to the printed directions. On
the second day she was a great
deal better, and on the fifth day, Oct.
23, she was entirely well of her cold
and bronchitis, which I attribute to
this splendid medicine. I recommend
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy unres-
ervedly as I have found it the surest,
safest, and quickest cure for colds,
both for children and adults, of any I
have ever used." For sale by C. W.
Milhous.

Deadly Mine Explosion.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 12.—A ter-
rific explosion at the Nottingham col-
liery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal
company caught a number of workmen
and reports are that five were killed
and four injured. It will probably be
many hours before the full extent of
the explosion is known.

A Sprained Ankle.

As a rule a man will feel well satis-
fied if he can hobble around on
crutches in two or three weeks after
spraining his ankle, and it is often
two or three months before he is fully
recovered. This is an unnecessary
loss of time, as by applying Chamber-
lain's Liniment, as directed, a cure
may as a rule be effected in less than
one week's time, and in many cases
within three days. For sale by C. W.
Milhous.

Divorce Follows Auto Ride.

Sullivan, Ind., Jan. 12.—Because
Cecil Jennings took his parents out
riding in his touring car and left his
wife at home, although she begged to
go along, his wife obtained a divorce
from him.

Came Near Choking to Death.

A little boy, the son of Chris. D.
Peterson, a well known resident of the
village of Jacksonville, Iowa, had a
sudden and violent attack of croup.
Much thick stringy phlegm came up
after giving Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy. Mr. Peterson says: "I
think he would have choked to death
had we not given him this remedy." For
sale by C. W. Milhous.

Faithful Boy Rewarded.

Galena, Ill., Jan. 12.—Glen Grove, a
fourteen year old boy, has received a
gold medal for attendance upon the
Methodist church Sunday school for
five years without missing a Sunday.

A Traveling Salesman

H. F. Beers, 617 7th Ave., Peoria,
Ill., writes: "I have been troubled for
some time with kidney trouble, so
severely at times I could scarcely
carry my grips. After using one
bottle of Foley's Kidney Pills I have
been entirely relieved, and cheerfully
recommend them to all." Foley's
Kidney Pills are healing and anti-
septic and will restore health and
strength.

New President For C., B. & Q.

Denver, Col., Jan. 12.—George B.
Harris has resigned from the presi-
dency of the Chicago, Burlington & Quin-
cy railroad, and Vice President Darius
Miller will be his successor.

Simple Remedy for LaGrippe.

LaGrippe coughs are dangerous, as
they very frequently develop into
pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar
not only stops the cough, but heats
and strengthens the lungs so that no
serious results need be feared. The
genuine Foley's Honey and Tar con-
tains no harmful drugs and is in a
yellow package.

Two Boys and a Gun.

Indianapolis, Jan. 12.—George Grif-
fith, aged sixteen, was shot and killed
by his chum, Elba True, aged eighteen,
by the accidental discharge of a re-
volver.

Stomach Trouble Cured

If you have any trouble with your
stomach you should take Chamber-
lain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.
Mr. J. P. Clote, of Edina, Mo., says:
"I have used a great many different
medicines for stomach trouble, but
find Chamberlain's Stomach and
Liver Tablets more beneficial than
any other remedy I ever used." For
sale by C. W. Milhous.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Hamilton McKown Twombly, mil-
lionaire banker, is dead at his country
home in Florham Park, Morristown,
N. J.

Creighton M. Foraker, brother of ex-
Senator Foraker of Ohio, has been ap-
pointed marshal of the territory of
New Mexico.

Louis Paulhan, the French aviator,
in an attempt at Los Angeles to break
the world's record for height, covered
8 3/4 miles in 21 minutes, 12 seconds.

The army appropriation bill as pass-
ed by the house carries an appropria-
tion of \$95,200,000 for the maintenance
of the army for the fiscal year of 1911.

In casting about for a successor to
Gifford Pinchot to head the forestry
service, it is reported that President
Taft might offer the place to Seth Bul-
lock.

The interstate commerce committee
has declined to go on record as to
whether it has the power to compel
railroads to maintain station facilities
at points.

When Mayor Gaynor of New York
has finished making up his slate it is
said it will be found that not a single
commissionership will have gone to
Tammany.

Transportation of the mails cost the
government, during the fiscal year end-
ed June 30, 1909, \$83,493,762, according
to a report of the second assistant
postmaster general.

Alma Bell of Auburn, Cal., the young
woman who slew her lover and was
recently acquitted after a sensational
trial on a plea of "unwritten law," has
become violently insane.

Purchasing Agent Holmes of the
postoffice department, in his report to
the postmaster general, calls attention
to collusion among bidders in the fur-
nishing of supplies to the government.

Leases on some 5,000 acres of moun-
tain land in Columbia county, Pennsylv-
ania, have been secured by a party
of capitalists who believe that the
land is underlaid with many veins of
rich anthracite coal.

STRANGE MANEUVERS
EXCITE SUSPICIONLouisville Sports Cross River
to See "Ball" Game.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 12.—There
has been a resumption of activity at
the baseball park on the outskirts of
this city, where a poolroom was put
out of business on the Fourth of July
last by the intervention of Governor
Marshall, whose demand that the
telephone and telegraph service be
discontinued had prompt effect. It is
said the same Louisville "sports" that
were first interested in the place are
back of the new scheme.

The park in the last three weeks has
again become a regular stopping place
for the cars, numbers of "sports" get-
ting off on the afternoon run for the
purpose of "seeing the game," although
the city ball league's schedule does
not start till spring.

George C. Kopp, prosecuting attor-
ney, says he is satisfied gambling of
some kind is going on, though he
doubts whether there is pool selling
at the park. He believes, however,
that when the races begin in Louis-
ville there may be something doing,
for which preparations are now being
made. Prosecutor Kopp says he is
investigating the matter and that he
has notified the owners of the land
that they would be equally liable if
they allowed gambling to go on. It is
said the property belongs to William
T. Ingram.

PEOPLE'S TOBACCO TRUST

Thomas W. Lawson's Proposal to the
Burley Society.

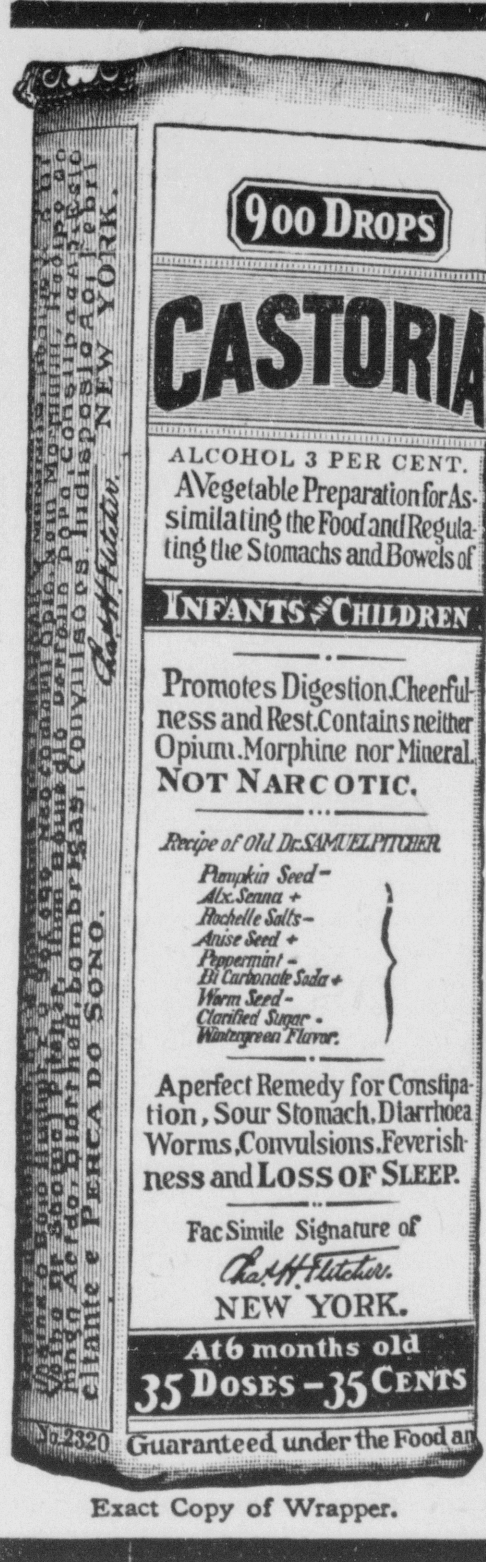
Lexington, Ky., Jan. 12.—The for-
mation of a mammoth tobacco concern,
which would not only control the
burley tobacco raised in Kentucky, but
the manufacture and sale of the man-
ufactured product, was the object of
Thomas W. Lawson's visit to Lexing-
ton.

Mr. Lawson and members of the
executive committee were in confer-
ence. Mr. Lawson after the conclu-
sion of the meeting gave out a state-
ment, in which he said that it was
useless to attempt to sell this season's
crop to the so-called tobacco trust and
that the fairest and best way out of
the difficulty was the organization of
an entirely new tobacco company to
be composed of burley tobacco grow-
ers, a "people's trust," with a capital
at the start of \$50,000,000. The or-
ganization he proposes is to be in the
hands of a board of governors, con-
sisting of twenty-one of the leading
men of Kentucky. No action was
taken on his proposal by the burley
officials.

The burley society expected the
financier to purchase the crop outright
and were disappointed, it is said, at
his plan for forming a great com-
bination to handle the crop in oppo-
sition to the American Tobacco com-
pany.

Important Argument Is On.

Indianapolis, Jan. 12.—The oral
argument before the Supreme court in
the gravel road case is in progress
today. The argument is being con-
fined to questions presented by the
single case of Smith vs. the board of
commissioners. About seventy-five
attorneys from all parts of the state
are in attendance.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have
Always BoughtBears the
Signature

of

John H. Hutchins
In Use
For Over
Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CORPORATION FINES

Have Footed Up Millions Since Taft
Became President.

Washington, Jan. 12.—More than
\$3,000,000 have been collected by the
department of justice since William
H. Taft became president through
fines laid against corporations for vi-
olations of law or settlements made
with corporations out of court, accord-
ing to a statement made before the
house committee on appropriations by
the attorney general. The money came
largely from the sugar trust, this cor-
poration having been detected in
frauds on the revenues.

Fever Sores.

Fever sores and old chronic sores
should not be healed entirely, but
should be kept in healthy condition.
This can be done by applying Cham-
berlain's Salve. This salve has no
superior for this purpose. It is also
most excellent for chapped hands,
sore nipples, burns and diseases of
the skin. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Indianapolis, Jan. 12.—Twenty-one
applicants, the smallest number in the
history of the state board of medical
examination and registration to apply
in any one class for practitioners' li-
censes in the state, appeared yester-
day for the three-day examination be-
ing conducted at the statehouse. The
smallest number in any one class pre-
viously to this time was sixty, a class
which applied several years ago.

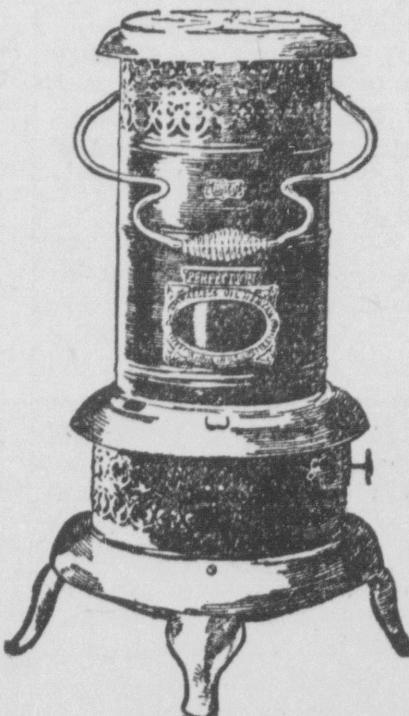
Pneumonia Follows a Cold

but never follows the use of Foley's
Honey and Tar, which stops the
cough, heals the lungs, and expels the
cold from your system.

New Oil Field Opened.

Bedford, Ind., Jan. 12.—Residents of
Heltonville are aroused by the acciden-
tal finding of oil in paying quantities.

Dispels the Cold



On the north side of the house
where wintry blasts vent their fury
—in the most exposed room—the
transition from shivery cold to wel-
come warmth is quickly made by
the use of the

PERFECTION
Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Blizzards may rage, snows fly
and tempests howl, but warmth and
glow are within with the Perfection
Oil Heater.

No smoke—no smell—no bother—just real convenience, cheery
comfort and coziness. Cleaned in a minute.

Brass front (never rusts) holds 4 quarts—burns 9 hours.

Cool handle—easily carried about from room to room, anywhere.
Because of the

Automatic Smokeless Device

you can't turn the wick too high—can't make it smoke—no odor while
burning at full head. It is the most durable, efficient and simplest
oil heater on the market. Various styles and finishes.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular
to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)